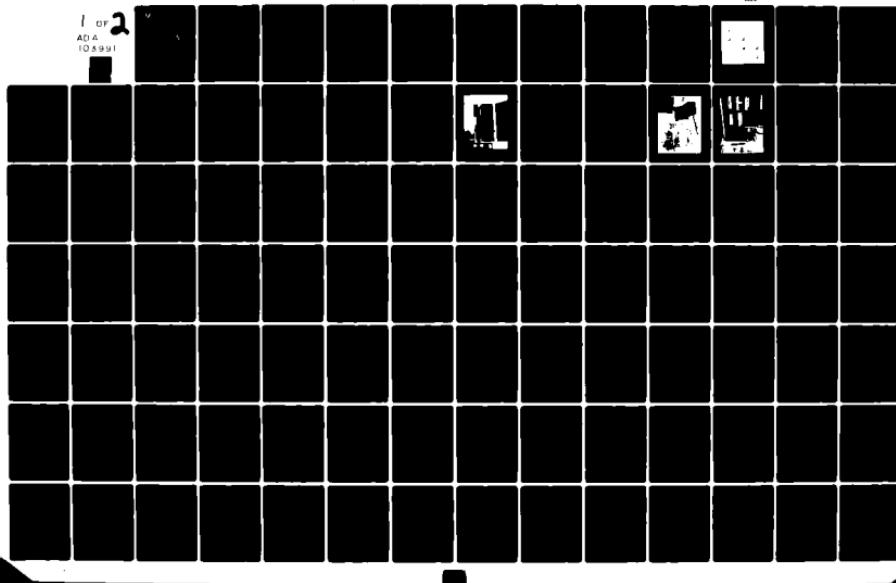


AD-A103 991

ARMY ELECTRONICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND FO--ETC F/G 9/2
TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR ALGORITHM FOR USE WITH A THERMAL L--ETC(U)
AUG 81 J A KARAKOWSKI, R J MARTINO, A SLUTSKY
UNCLASSIFIED

DELCS-TR-81-1

1 or 2
ADA
105991





LEVEL

4
25

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL REPORT

AD A103991

DELCS-TR-81-1

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR ALGORITHM FOR USE
WITH A THERMAL LINE PRINTER IN A SENSOR MONITORING
SET

DTIC
ELECTED
SEP 9 1981
S H

J. KARAKOWSKI
R. MARTINO
A. SLUTSKY

COMBAT SURVEILLANCE & TARGET ACQUISITION LABORATORY

AUGUST 1981

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Approved for public release;
distribution unlimited.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. It is the property of the Government and is loaned to your agency; it and the information it contains are not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. It is loaned on the understanding that it will not be copied or reproduced except by your agency.

ERADCOM

US ARMY ELECTRONICS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY 07703

81 9 08 001

DMC FILE COPY
X

NOTICES

Disclaimers

The citation of trade names and names of manufacturers in this report is not to be construed as official Government endorsement or approval of commercial products or services referenced herein.

Disposition

Destroy this report when it is no longer needed. Do not return it to the originator.

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

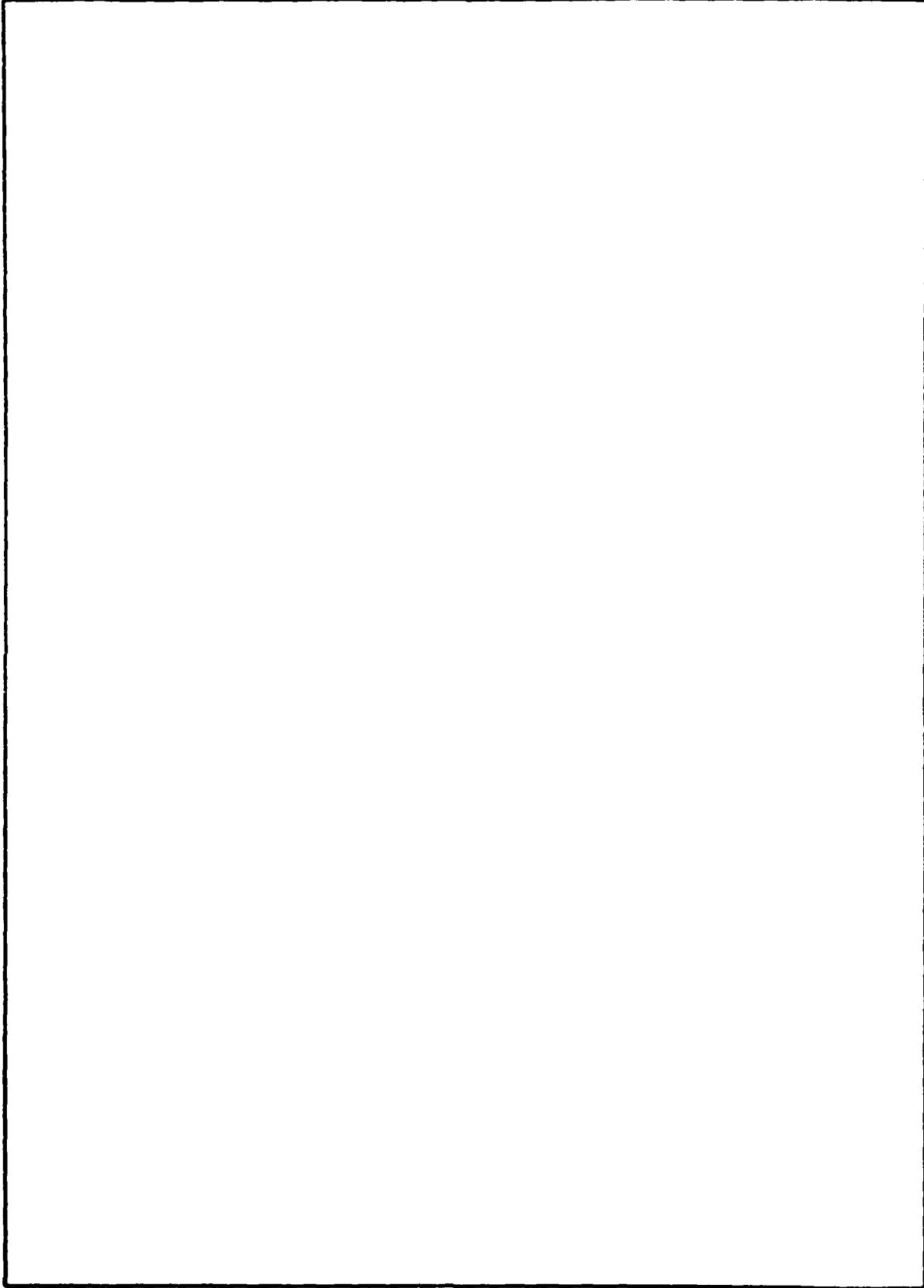
**THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY
PRACTICABLE. THE COPY FURNISHED
TO DTIC CONTAINED A SIGNIFICANT
NUMBER OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT
REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.**

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER 14 6 DELCS-TR-81-1	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A703 992	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Tactical Situation Simulator Algorithm for use with a Thermal Line Printer in a Sensor Monitor- ing Set.	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED (9) Final Rept.	
7. AUTHOR(s) 10 J.A. Karakowski R.J. Martino A. Slutsky	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS USA ERADCOM DELCS-I Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS N/A (12) 112	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Combat Surveillance and Target Acquisition ATTN: DELCS-I Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703	12. REPORT DATE 11 August 1981	
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 116	
	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified	
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approval for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Tactical Simulator, Unattended Sensors, Computer Programs, Thermal Recorder, Displays, Real Time Simulator, Human Factors.		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A simulator which generated unattended ground sensor activations and target classification was developed and used in conjunction with a Thermal Recorder Display for a limited Human Factor Test to determine the usefulness of classification symbols in operator processing of sensor data. The resulting data indicates that these symbols do aid in classification and object discrimination.		

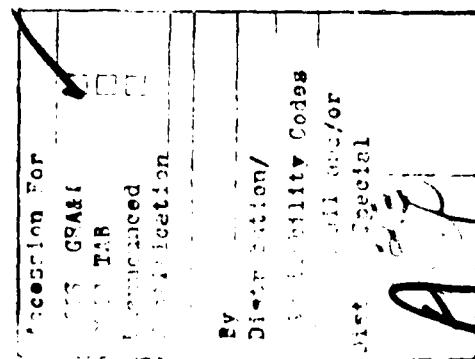
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)



SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
GENERAL DESCRIPTION	1
TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR ALGORITHM (TSSA)	2
Models	2
Data Structure	4
TSSA Operation Details	5
OPERATOR TEST DESCRIPTION	6
Operator Calculations	14
Test Tactical Situations	18
Test Data Definitions	19
OPERATOR RESULTS	24
Operator's Comments	24
Operator Problem Areas	25
Recorder Observations and Recommendations	25
 <u>APPENDICES</u>	
A. System Overview	27
B. Detailed Software Description	31
C. System Software Listings:	
Task 1 - Thermal Recorder Task	51
Task 2 - Line Printer Task	58
Task 3 - Input Processing Task	65
Task 4 - Operator Command Task	82
Task 5 - Commands Directory Task	83
Task 6 - Tactical Situation Simulator Task	89



FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
1. Real Time CRT Target Track	3
2. Trail Layout with Segment Definitions	7
3. String Definitions	8
4. Tactical Situation Object Tape No. 42	9
5. Sensor Deployment Chart	10
6. Sensor Deployment Map	11
7. Tactical Situation Object Tape No. 49	12
8. Texas Instruments Thermal Recorder	13
9. Observer-Operator Test Layout	15
10. Thermal Recorder and CRT	16
11. SMS Simulation Facility	17
12. Charter/Symbol Representation	23
13. RTOS Software System Configuration	28
14. Hardware System Configuration	29
15. Line Printer Activation Outputs	34
16. Thermal Recorder Data Processing Flow Diagram	37
17. Symbol Generation for Detection-only Sensors	39
18. Character/Symbol Generation for Classification Sensors	41
19. Recorder Output Buffer Data Structure	42
20. Typical Administrative File CRT Output	45
21. Typical Administrative File Line Printer Output	46
22. Task 6 Simulation Program Flow Diagram	48

TABLES

1. Operator Results - Group 1	20
2. Operator Results - Group 2	21

DEVELOPMENT OF TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR ALGORITHM AND INVESTIGATION OF THERMAL LINE PRINTER FOR A SENSOR MONITORING SET

INTRODUCTION

A Sensor Monitoring Set (SMS) is being developed to monitor unattended group sensors. This device displays sensor alarms on an X-T recorder which presents an operator with a time history of sensor activations and target classification data. This data and the resulting activation patterns generated can be used to calculate and determine target parameters such as direction, velocity, length to column, number of objects in a target, et cetera.

Efficient processing of this data by an operator is partly dependent on the manner in which the data is presented. This area is presently under investigation. Included in this investigation is a limited human factors test which was conducted using Army and Marine personnel at Ft. Monmouth, NJ. However, owing to constraints imposed by funding and time limitations, it was recognized that the scope of the effort would be limited to a modest investigation that, at best, would produce only indicators on formats for displaying sensor data and on the performance of operators with visual display formats.

In order to display actual sensor activations and target classification for these tests, a data base containing these activations was required. A tactical situation simulator was designed to approximate operational situations and generate the resulting activations to be displayed.

The system and tests this report discusses were designed to aid in this investigation.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The system utilized an Interdata Model 70 minicomputer with peripheral devices, a tactical situation simulator, character generator, and associated recorder programs. Generated sensor activations are processed to determine sensor type and target classification, if applicable. This processed data is displayed on the recorder for operator processing. Additional displays are used by the personnel conducting the tests to monitor the simulator outputs.

Human factors tests were conducted using trained operators who were asked to extract as much target parameter information as they could from the X-T plots. These plots represented a time history of the sensor activations and target classifications which could be expected from various operational tactical situations. Each tactical situation consisted of various types and quantities of vehicles and personnel moving along a number of different trails. Target classifications received from the "sensors" were printed on the plots using symbols and alphabetic characters.

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR ALGORITHM (TSSA)

The TSSA reproduces the real time response of an unattended ground sensor or group of sensors for any set of objects following a defined set of tracks. Each item - sensors, objects, and road - can be defined by the user and are limited in number only by computer memory size and system cycle speeds. For example, situations which contain upwards of 50 objects and 45 sensors have been used to date, with still larger situations possible. An example will be given later.

The objects are output to an alphanumeric-type CRT in a quasi-graphical mode, that is, individual symbolic object data is mapped in the discrete position on the CRT which is nearest the exact object position. The activations data is output to the thermal recorder, line printer, and CRT. An example of a complete CRT mapping of both object and sensor data is shown in Figure 1. Here, the sensor ID numbers and activation count are given for each sensor and the real time track of the object(s) is displayed.

Models

The geometry, object and sensor functions are described by models of their respective operations. Each of these models was chosen to provide algorithm flexibility as well as a realistic representation of actual system operation. Within the object and sensor models there are also submodels to give further system flexibility.

1. Track Geometry Model

The tracks or trails which an object follows may be a straight line or an approximate curve. The only restriction is that they all lie in the same geometrical plane. Thus, hills or valleys are not accounted for in this model, although they can be implemented with some object restrictions or additional software.

The tracks are defined as piecewise linear approximation in a two-step process. First, a number of discrete straight line segments are defined. Then, these segments are joined together in strings to form the desired tracks.

Each segment is defined in absolute terms by its beginning and end coordinates. When segments are joined, the end coordinates of one must

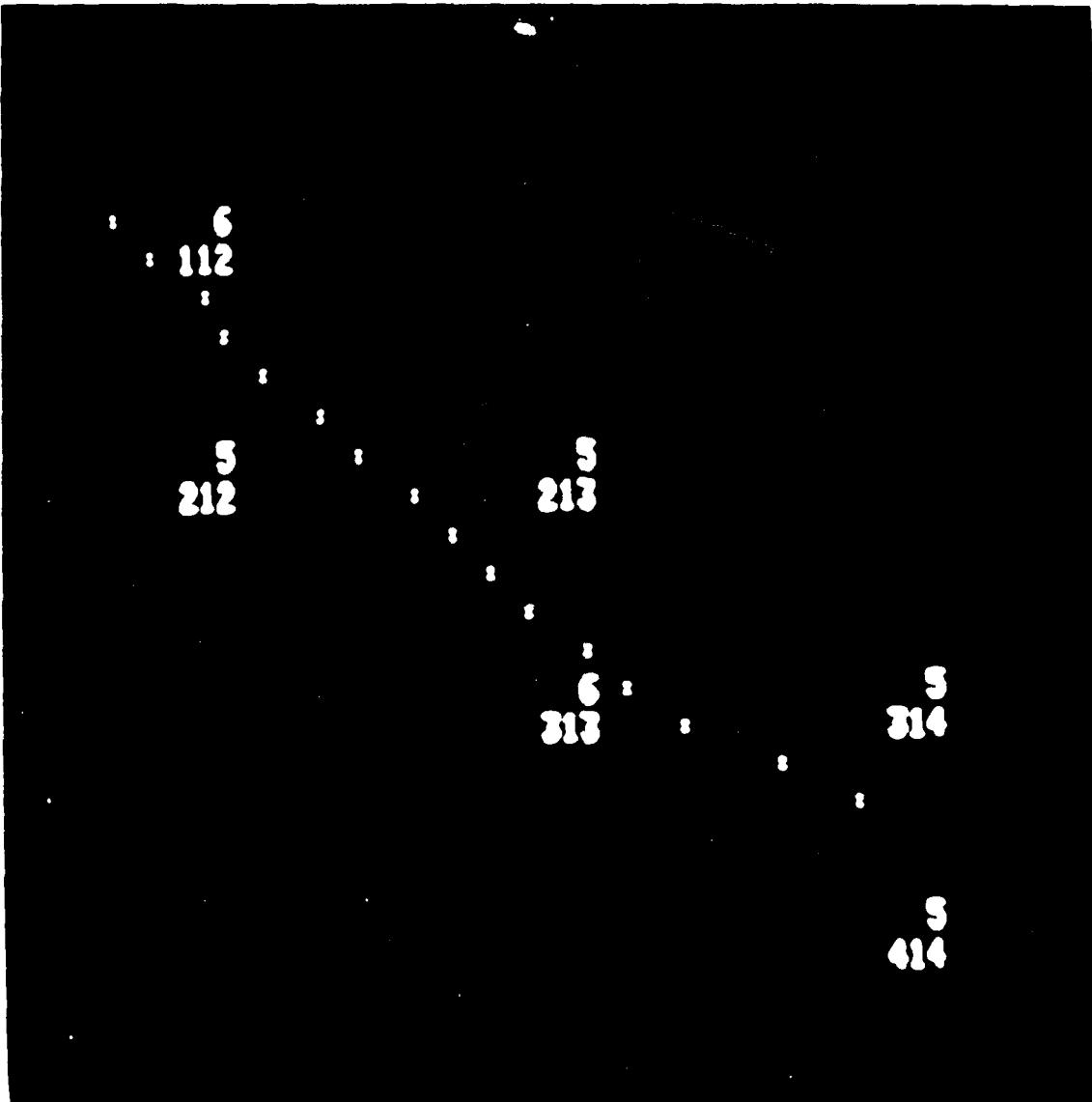


FIGURE 1. REAL-TIME CRT TARGET TRACK

equal the start of the next and so on, for useful results to occur. The strings thus formed are numbered to allow assignment to a specific object.

2. Object Model

The objects which are presently recognized by the algorithm are personnel, wheel and track, but this can be expanded up to 255. Each object has several parameters which define its operational characteristics: (1) type, (2) string (track), (3) speed, (4) direction, (5) start time, and (6) location.

3. Sensor Model

There are two types of sensor models used in the algorithm at present; detection-only and classifiers. The detection-only type provides an alarm indication whereas the classification type provides a classification of the target as determined by the classifier model. Other types can be added, if desired, by simple software modifications.

Modeling of all the sensors operation is done by making the following assumptions and parameterization of sensor operation: (1) each sensor exhibits a probability of detection vs. object distance (usually a circular radius of detection is used); (2) the object type has an effect on the sensor detection radius or detection characteristic; (3) an inhibit time of operation is associated with each sensor.

The classification process also has certain operational characteristics which are incorporated into its model: (1) the sensors classify correctly on a gross probability basis, that is, the overall percentage of correct classifications is given; (2) the heaviest target within the area of influence of a classification sensor is always taken as the dominant target; (3) each classification sensor outputs an alert activation when the target is just outside the sensor's detection zone.

The actual classification is performed on a set partitioning scheme. A random number generator develops a random number between 1 and 32767. This set is partitioned at $K*32767$ where K is the gross probability of correct classification. Thus, any random number which occurs between 1 and $K*32767$ will correspond to the dominant target and all others will be considered a false alarm. Note that the random number generator produces the same sequence of random numbers for a certain starting value. The starting value for the random number generator can be any number between 1 and 32767. This number initializes the random sequence and produces an entirely different sequence for each different value. Thus, the classification sequences can be kept constant or varied, if desired, by manipulation of the starting value.

Data Structure

The data structure of the algorithm is important because of the flexibility it allows in programming many tactical situations. It consists of three inputs: sensor parameters, track geometry parameters, and object parameters. Each is independent of the others and can thus be modified individually.

TSSA Operation Details

The actual execution of the algorithm must first be preceded by a preliminary analysis and specification of the desired tactical situation. Note that once a tactical situation has been defined, it does not have to be defined again. The situation layout may be obtained from actual military maps or can be composed in any arbitrary manner, depending on the desired geometry one wishes to use. It is best to fix one or more of the data groups, track geometry, objects, or sensors to minimize confusion and to simplify operation. The two most useful groupings to keep fixed are: (1) geometry or (2) geometry and sensors. With a proper choice of track definitions in planning tactical situations a group of objects can be used with any tactical situation desired.

A complete list of the data for definitions of each parameter is presented below. Each of these data groups is translated to tape for a hard copy of the data. Thus, only a few numbered tapes, which contain all the defining data, can be used over and over again to produce a large variety of tactical situations.

Group parameters:

(1) Track Geometry

- (A) Segment definition: inputs numbered in order
 - 1. Initial (X, Y) coordinates in meters
 - 2. Final (X, Y) coordinates in meters

(B) String Definition

- 1. String Number (ID)
- 2. List of Consecutive Segment Numbers

(2) Sensors - Data required for each sensor:

- (A) Type - detection-only, classifier
- (B) (X, Y) Location in meters
- (C) Inhibit time in seconds
- (D) Detection radius in meters
- (E) Probability Table number
- (F) ID number - RID

(3) Objects - Data required for each object

- (A) Type - personnel, track, wheel
- (B) Speed in meters per second
- (C) String number
- (D) Direction along string
- (E) Start time of object

A example of one tactical situation used during the thermal printer test is given in Figures 2 through 6. As can be seen, a large variety of track options were available for different objects to follow. The segmentation of the field is shown in Figure 2, and the actual track (string) definitions are shown in Figure 3. The objects (Tape Nos. 42 and 49, Figures 4 and 7) consist of six columns of varying mixtures of wheel and track vehicles with different start times for a total of 35 objects in all. This particular tactical situation took approximately 40 minutes to run. Figures 5 and 6 define the sensor IDs and deployment which was used for the test.

OPERATOR TEST DESCRIPTION

Two groups of trained operators (total of eight) were used during the test. Each individual received as much personal training and demonstration of the equipment as needed. This involved a description of system operation, both of the tactical situation simulator and thermal recorder, as well as detailed data concerning the sensor field such as detection radius, map of sensor placement along trails, and classification characters. Each operator was given a simple test tactical situation, if desired, for practice and additional instruction.

There were several facts and instructions given prior to beginning the testing. The physical layout and characteristics of the sensors and the target trails were explained. The information was presented on a scaled map of the sensor field and the target trails upon which the distances between sensors and strings were given. The map was posted near the operator, to his right, for immediate visual reference. Since there were no reference marks on the Thermal Line Printer (TLP) paper, the operators were given a simple procedure to calculate time on the TLP output. They were told that every inch of chart paper represented 2 minutes of time passage. This was based on the relationship between chart distance and elapsed time for a chart speed of 30 inches/hour. For example, 1.5 inches of chart movement represents a time passage of 3 minutes. In addition, the operators were told that they could also calculate time by using the 10 second inhibit time between sensor activations. For example, a string of five consecutive sensor activations represented a total time of 50 seconds.

For each sensor, the sensor pen patching information was placed above its respective pen. Also, the detection radius for the sensors was fixed on the recorder face. See Figure 8 for the actual arrangement.

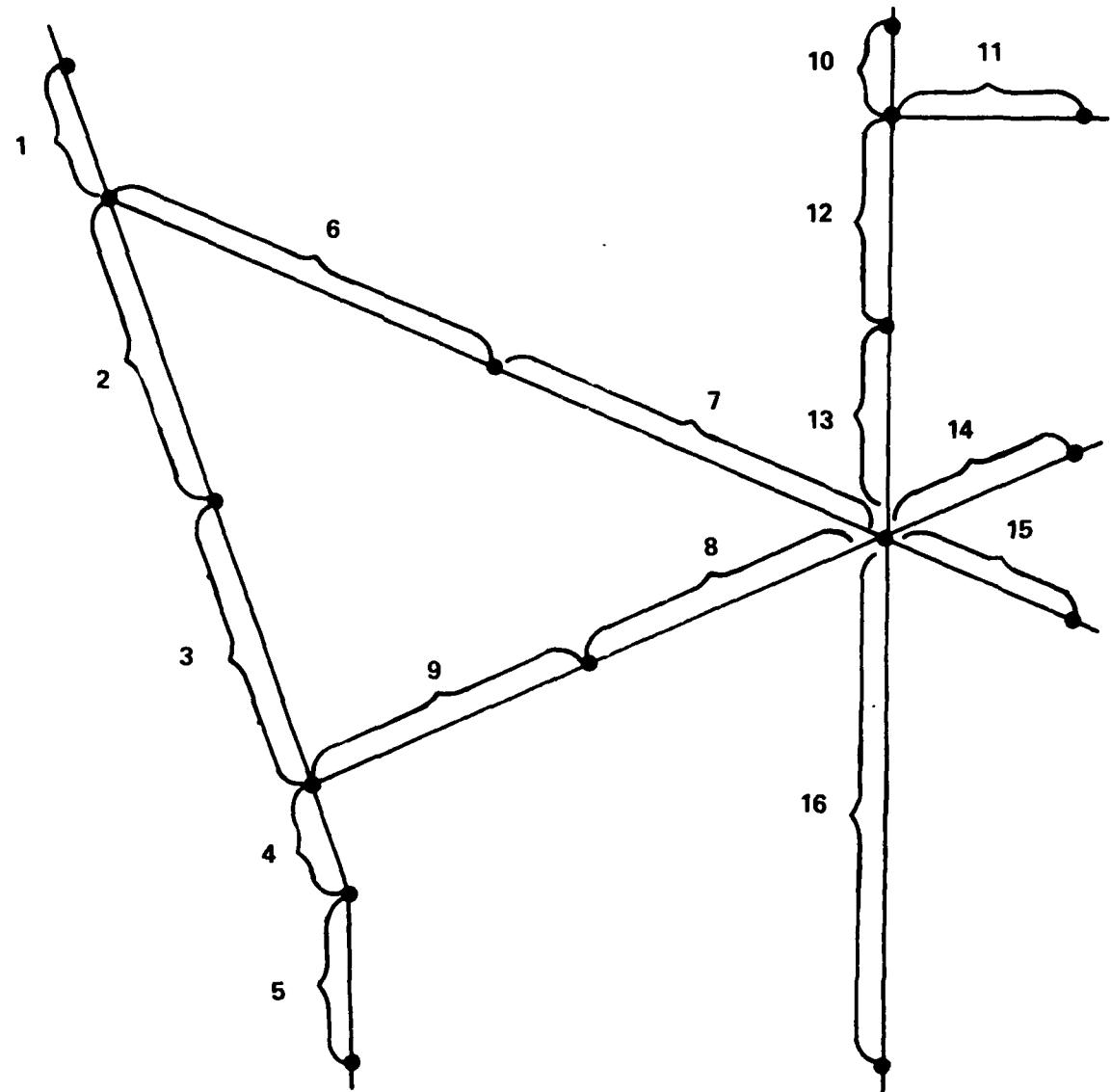


FIGURE 2. TRAIL LAYOUT WITH SEGMENT DEFINITIONS

<u>String #</u>	<u>Segments</u>
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
2	3, 4, 5
3	9, 4, 5
4	1, 6, 7, 16
5	7, 16
6	10, 12, 13, 16
7	11, 12, 13, 16
8	13, 16
9	14, 8, 9, 4, 5
10	15, 8, 9, 4, 5
11	10, 12, 13, 8, 9, 4, 5
12	11, 12, 13, 8, 9, 4, 5
13	14, 16
14	15, 16
15	5, 4, 3, 2, 1
16	16, 13, 12, 10
17	8, 14
18	1, 2

FIGURE 3. STRING DEFINITIONS

<u>Object(s)</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>String</u>	<u>Velocity</u>	<u>Start Time</u>
1	Track	9	10	0:00
2	Track	9	10	0:10
3	Track	9	10	0:20
4	Wheel	9	10	0:30
5	Wheel	9	10	0:40
6	Wheel	9	10	0:50
7-9	Track	6	10	1:55
10	Track	1	10	3:22
11	Track	1	10	3:32
12	Track	1	10	3:42
13	Track	1	10	3:52
14	Wheel	1	10	4:02
15	Wheel	1	10	4:12
16	Wheel	1	10	4:22
17	Track	13	10	12:50
18	Track	13	10	13:00
19	Track	13	10	13:10
20	Track	13	10	13:20
21	Track	13	10	13:30
22	Wheel	13	10	13:40
23	Wheel	13	10	13:50
24	Wheel	13	10	14:00
25	Wheel	13	10	14:10
26	Wheel	13	10	14:20
27	Wheel	13	10	14:30
28-32	Wheel	1	12	13:13
33-35	Track	18	7	17:13

FIGURE 4. TACTICAL SITUATION OBJECT TAPE NO. 42

RID NO.	RECORDER PEN NO.	SENSOR NO.	UTM COORDINATES IN METERS		DISTANCE IN METERS	COMMENT
			EAST	NORTH		
101	101	1	4,389.3	28,832	1,231.1	
102	102	* 2	4,500	28,500	350	
103	103	3	4,657.6	28,132.3	* 400	(S [2-7] = 23.20°)
104	104	4	4,893.9	27,580.9	* 1,000	" "
105	105	5	5,065.6	28,200.6	* 640	(S [2-20] = 62.10°)
206	110	6	7,322.7	21,913.6	6,165.8	(from S#4)
207	111	* 7	7,500	21,500	450	(S [2-7] = 23.20°)
208	112	8	7,708.8	21,012.9	* 530	
209	113	9	7,953.0	20,443.0	* 1,150	
211	114	10	8,000.7	21,727.6	* 550	(S [7-20] = 24.44°,
311	117	11	9,000	16,500	4,157.4	(S#9)
312	118	12	9,000	16,100	400	
313	119	13	9,000	15,750	350	
414	122	14	13,000	28,400	1,600	
415	123	* 15	13,000	28,000	400	
416	124	16	13,000	27,500	* 500	
417	125	17	13,000	26,900	* 1,100	
418	126	18	13,600	28,000	* 600	
519	145	19	13,000	24,600	2,300	(S#17)
112	146	* 20	13,000	24,000	600	
521	147	21	13,000	23,400	* 600	
522	148	22	13,000	22,860	* 1,140	
523	149	23	13,409.7	24,186.2	* 450	(S [7-20] = 24.44°)
524	150	24	12,499.3	23,772.4	* 550	" "
525	151	25	11,971.3	23,532.4	* 1,130	" "
526	152	26	12,558.1	24,233.9	* 500	
527	153	27	13,530.3	23,719.3	* 600	
628	155	28	13,000	18,000	4,860	(S#22)
629	156	29	13,000	17,500	500	
113	157	30	13,000	17,050	450	

FIGURE 5. SENSOR DEPLOYMENT CHART

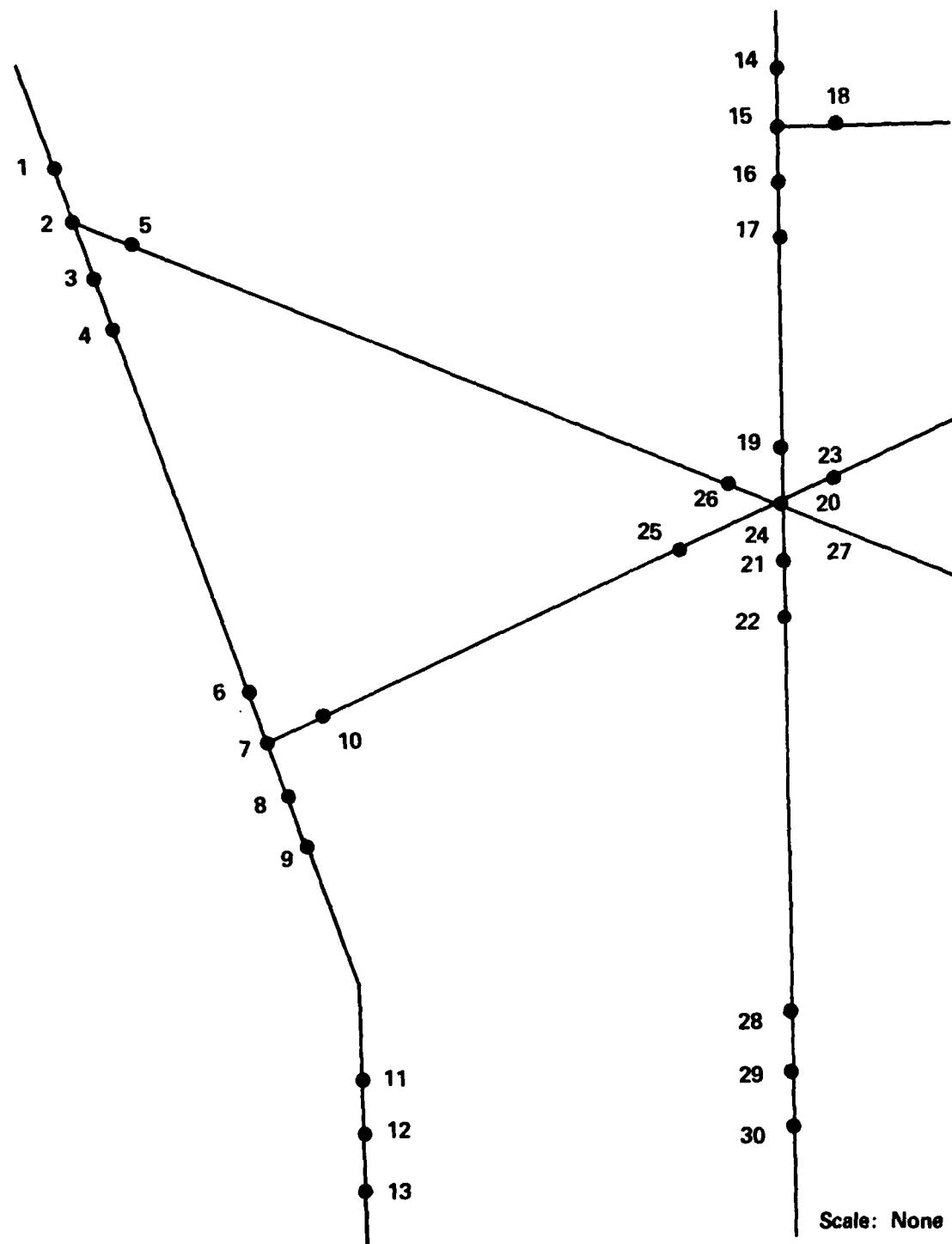


FIGURE 6. SENSOR DEPLOYMENT MAP

<u>Object(s)</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>String</u>	<u>Velocity</u>	<u>Start Time</u>
1-4	Track	3	10	0:00
5	Track	5	10	0:00
6	Track	5	10	0:10
7	Track	5	10	0:20
8	Wheel	5	10	0:30
9	Wheel	5	10	0:40
10	Track	1	10	2:00
11	Track	1	10	2:10
12	Track	1	10	2:20
13	Track	1	10	2:30
14	Track	1	10	2:40
15	Track	1	10	2:50
16	Track	1	10	3:00
17	Wheel	1	10	3:10
18-26	Personnel	2	1	4:00
27	Track	6	10	4:00
28	Wheel	6	10	4:10
29	Wheel	6	10	4:20
30	Track	6	10	4:30
31	Wheel	6	10	4:40
32	Wheel	6	10	4:50
33	Track	7	10	9:00
34	Wheel	7	10	9:10
35	Wheel	7	10	9:20
36	Wheel	7	10	9:30
37	Wheel	7	10	9:40
38	Wheel	7	10	9:50

FIGURE 7. TACTICAL SITUATION OBJECT TAPE NO. 49

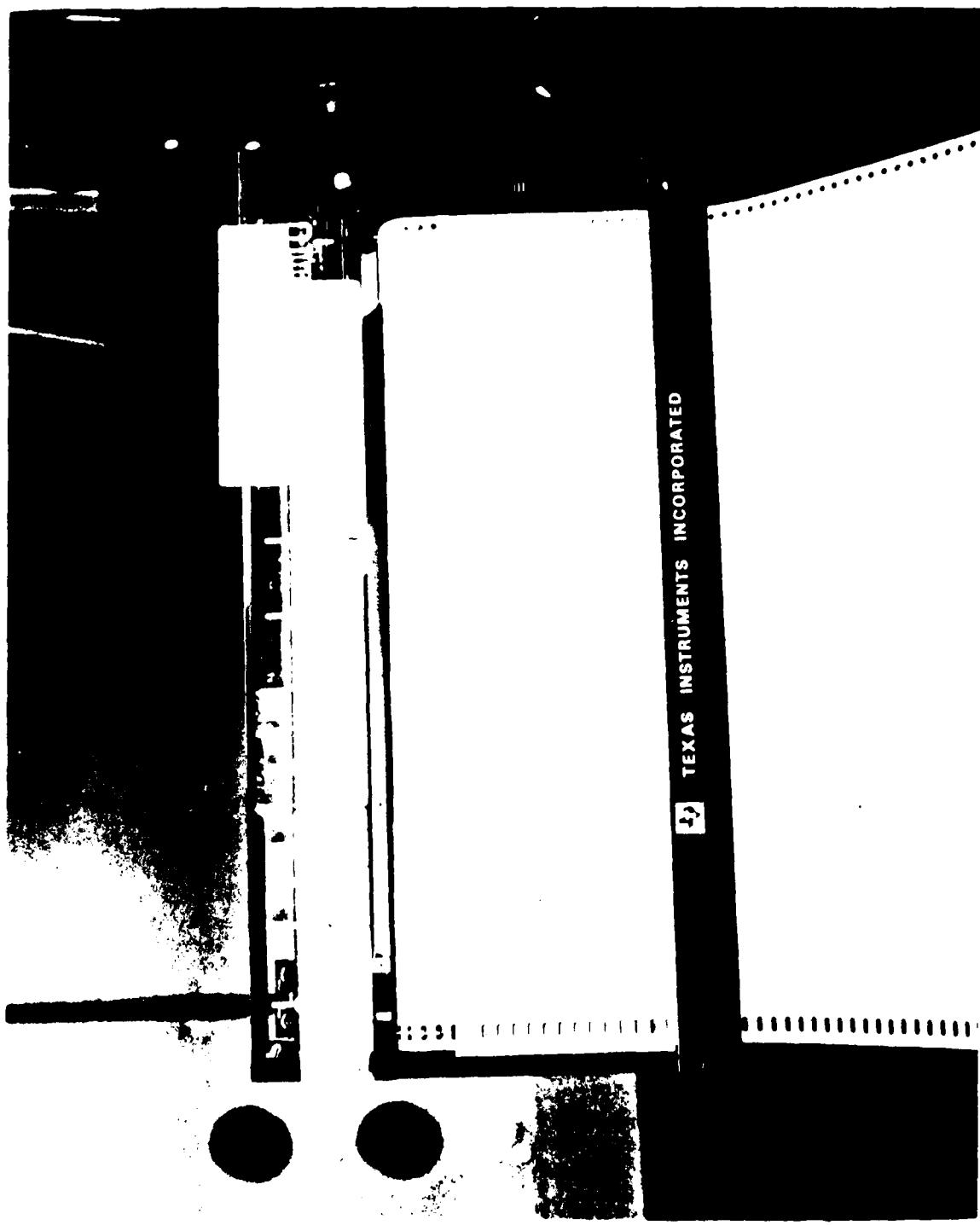


FIGURE 8. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER

In addition, the operators were:

- a. informed that the sensors would classify correctly 80% of the time; that is, 80% of the character symbols displayed on the recorder represented a correct target classification;
- b. given a copy and an explanation of the character/symbol set that was to be used for classification sensors;
- c. told that they could make use of the classifications to calculate dominant object type and to individually count and classify mixed objects in a target if they desired. They could use any method of analysis available in determining velocity, number of objects in a column, their individual classifications, and direction. Thus, it was left to each operator's discretion to use or ignore the classification data reported on the TLP;
- d. told to make all calculations on scratch paper and provide only their results on the actual TLP output.

The layout for each test was as shown in Figure 9. A silent observer was present to note operator comments and performance during the test, as well as to monitor the CRT map as a guide for the tactical situations' progress. The operator received no help from the observer during the progress of each test, except for clarification of sensor data (detection, radius, layout, etc.). There was an audio indication available to each operator, if desired, for each sensor activation. This was provided by the line printer carriage movement as it printed the activation data. Figures 10 and 11 are additional photographs of the operator test area, except for the position of the CRT.

When each test was complete (in the actual output of activations), the operator was notified of the fact by the observer and given time to complete his analysis of the activation data.

The data obtained from each operator consisted of the actual thermal recorder output with the operator's results printed next to each alarm pattern. Also, through personal discussion with the operators, various operational and display techniques which might aid the operator were brought out.

There were several characters/symbols used for display of this test. Each was used with one or more operators. They may be seen in Figure 12 and are cross referenced to the operator test data.

This test was not meant to be a full blown human factors evaluation of the equipment, it should rather be considered a probe.

Operator Calculations

The operators were directed to make calculations of target velocity, target direction, number of objects with a given target, and their classification using any means at their disposal to reach such conclusions. The

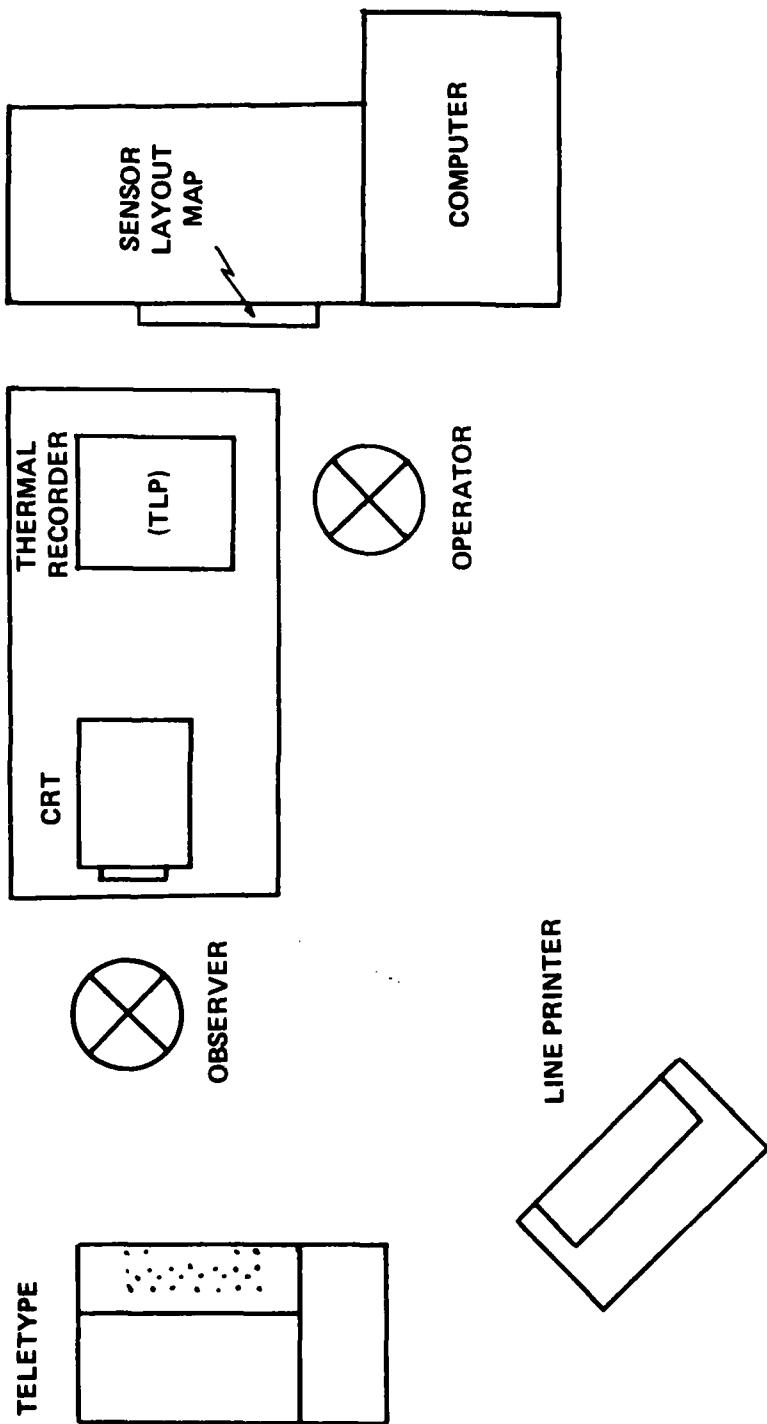


FIGURE 9. OBSERVER-OPERATOR TEST LAYOUT

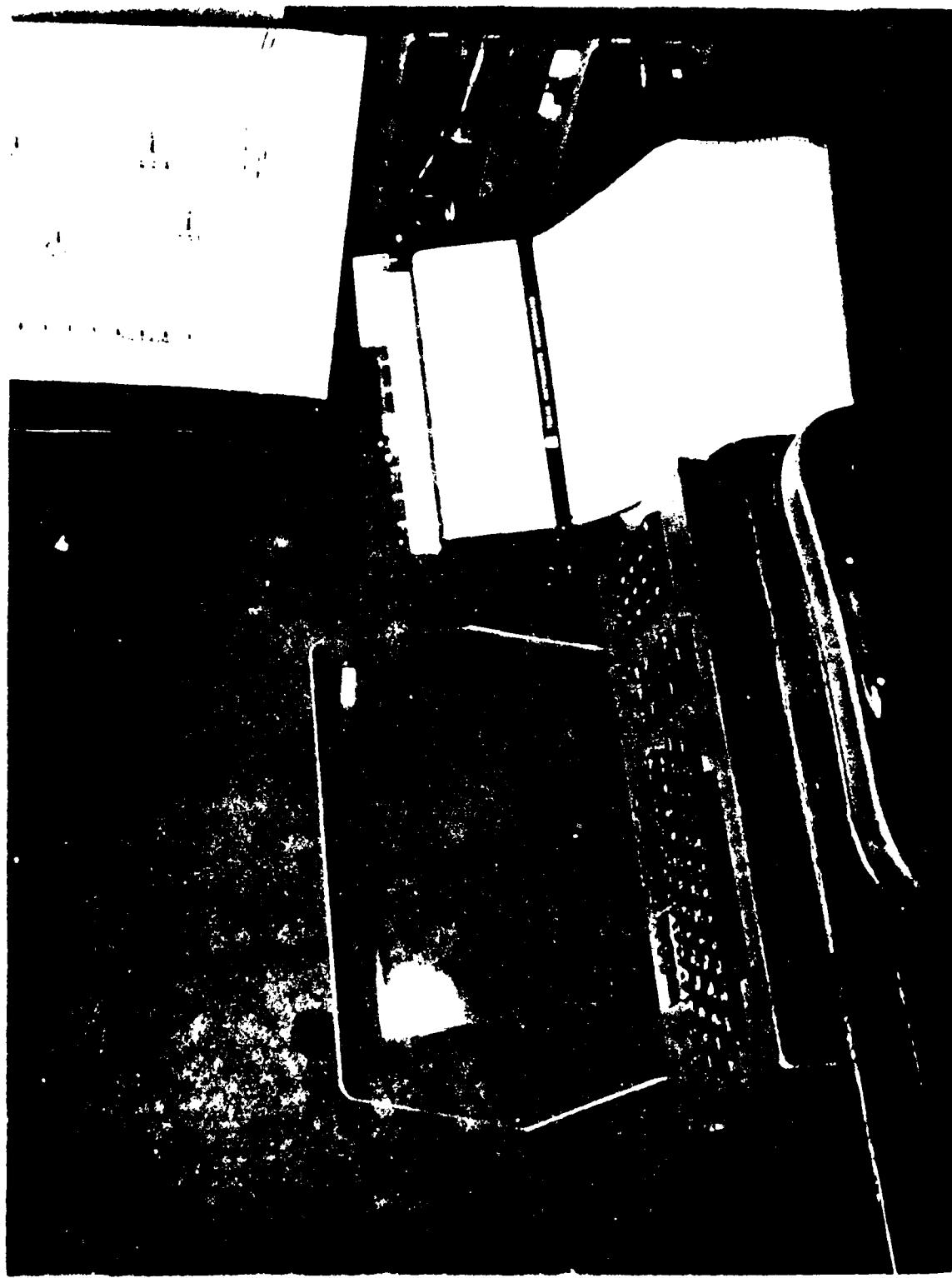


FIGURE 10. THERMAL RECORDER AND CRT

FIGURE 11. SMS SIMULATION FACILITY



operators selected the method prescribed by the Sensor Intelligence School in arriving at their results. Calculations made by the operators were based on the following equation.

$$LC = \frac{D}{M} \times TTI - CDR$$

where: LC = Length of column

D = Distance between two sensors

TM = Meantime between the two sensor patterns

TTI = Total time of the first sensor pattern

CDR = Combined detection radius of the two sensors.

Distances between vehicles was assumed (and actually was) to be 100 meters. Operators would calculate the number of objects in a column by the equation:

$$\text{Number of objects} = \frac{\text{Length of Column}}{\text{Assumed distance between objects}}$$

The operators obtained direction of the objects from observing which sensors activated in a string and from using the sensor deployment map (Figure 6).

Test Tactical Situations

The tactical situations used for operator testing were composed mainly of columns of track and wheel objects. The actual columns and their object mixes are shown in Figures 4 and 7. Here, the object number, type, string, velocity, and start time are defined for each object. Also, groups (columns) of objects are obtained by placing individual objects on the same string separated by a fixed distance. The target tracks and sensor field are the same as in Figures 2 and 6.

Several features of the objects used for the tactical situations should be noted. First, most objects used in the test were travelling at 600 meters/minute and separated by 100 meters in columns. The speed variations from these figures are noted in the results. Secondly, both mixed and unmixed columns were used; that is, columns with either more than one type object or columns with only one type. Third, mixtures were made of varying proportions of track or wheel targets in individual columns.

In general, the tactical situations involved a large number (35 - 40) of objects converging and spearheading towards the forward edge of the battle area. As can be seen in Figure 2, which shows the trail layout, the objects had many paths on which to travel and be detected by the various strings of sensors.

Test Data Definitions

The data from each individual operator trial was tabulated and further reduced to several measures. The following is a list and definitions of each test data item displayed in Tables 1 and 2:

1. Percentage correct object count: The overall accuracy of the calculated total number of objects in a tactical situation is described by a parameter. It is defined as:

$$1.0 - \frac{\sum | \text{count error} |}{\sum \text{number of all objects}}$$

The numerator of the second term is the sum of the absolute differences between the actual number of objects in a tactical situation and the calculated count. The denominator is the sum of all actual target objects.

2. Percentage ROS accuracy: The calculated rate of speed (ROS) in meters per minute was measured for accuracy by the following, for each operator:

$$\frac{\text{calculated ROS}}{\text{actual ROS}}$$

Note that the actual ROS is constant for each data grouping and hence the accuracy is simply the average of the calculated rate of speed divided by the constant actual ROS.

3. Percentage direction accuracy: The directs of the columns as noted by the operators were compared to the actual directions and measured for each trial by the following parameters:

$$\frac{\text{number correct directions}}{\text{total of direction attempts}}$$

The numerator is the total number of correct directions chosen by the operator while the denominator is the total number of attempts by the operator to determine object(s) direction. Note that not all changes in the target's direction were observed and hence were not included in this percentage.

4. Percentage correct mixed target determination: This quantity measures the performance of an operator to correctly separate a mixed column of objects into the correct object mix:

$$\frac{\text{number of correct mixed target determinations}}{\text{total mixed target determination opportunities}}$$

INDIVIDUAL OPERATOR (TRIAL)	CORRECT OBJECT COUNT	ROS	DIRECTION	CORRECT MIXED TARGET COUNT	ALARM CLUSTERS PROCESSED	CORRECT TRACK OBJECT COUNT	CORRECT WHEEL OBJECT COUNT	CORRECT TRACK OBJECT COUNT (MIXED)	CORRECT WHEEL OBJECT COUNT (MIXED)	ACTUAL OBJECT ROS	SENSOR DETECTION RADIUS	DISPLAY OBJECT COUNT	DISPLAY TAPE FORMAT USED
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	MTRS/MIN	METERS		
A 40.0	89.3	50.0	N/A	25.0	N/A	40.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	500	1	42
B 40.0	56.4	N/R	N/A	33.3	N/A	40.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	500	2	42
C 80.0	64.3	N/R	N/A	33.3	N/A	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	500	1	42
D 0.0	71.9	N/R	N/A	13.3	N/A	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	500	2	42
A 66.7	48.7	100.0	N/A	25.0	66.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	720	500	1	42
B 33.3	20.3	N/R	N/A	25.0	33.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	720	500	2	42
C 100.0	24.3	0.0	N/A	25.0	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	720	500	1	42
D 0.0	23.1	N/R	N/A	25.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	720	500	2	42
A 79.2	51.9	100.0	0.0	19.4	89.0	N/R	-26.0	N/R	N/R	600	500	1	42
B 39.2	49.9	100.0	0.0	30.5	78.0	N/R	25.0	N/R	N/R	600	500	2	42
C 58.3	47.4	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	N/R	39.0	N/R	N/R	600	500	1	42
D 0.0	43.9	40.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	N/R	0.0	N/R	N/R	600	500	2	42

N/A Not applicable
N/R No response

TABLE 1. OPERATOR RESULTS – GROUP 1

INDIVIDUAL OPERATOR (TRIAL)	CORRECT OBJECT COUNT	ROS	DIRECTION ACCURACY	CORRECT MIXED TARGET DETERMINED	ALARM CLUSTERS PROCESSED	CORRECT TRACK OBJECT COUNT	CORRECT WHEEL OBJECT COUNT	CORRECT TRACK OBJECT COUNT (MIXED)	ACTUAL OBJECT ROS	SENSOR DETECTION RADIUS	DISPLAY FORMAT	OBJECT TAPE USED
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	MTRS/MIN	METERS		
E	50.0	86.9	100.0	N/A	66.7	N/R	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	200	1
F	66.7	83.3	100.0	N/A	50.0	66.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	200	1
G	66.7	83.3	100.0	N/A	50.0	33.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	200	1
E	76.0	95.8	100.0	N/A	67.5	N/A	N/R	N/A	N/A	720	200	1
F	N/R	97.2	100.0	N/A	33.3	N/A	N/R	N/A	N/A	720	200	1
G	60.0	53.2	100.0	N/A	33.3	N/A	60.0	N/A	N/A	720	200	1
E	54.0	88.7	94.4	100.0	56.3	N/R	N/R	33.3	33.3	600	200	1
F	48.3	81.7	100.0	83.0	41.7	75.0	N/R	27.0	39.7	600	200	1
G	70.3	74.2	90.9	60.0	40.7	44.3	N/R	67.4	38.2	600	200	1
I(G)	58.6	84.1	90.9	55.6	37.9	50.0	N/R	41.4	40.8	600	200	5
H	54.7	87.5	100.0	80.0	35.3	75.0	N/R	17.0	48.4	600	200	3
J(1)	50.0	82.9	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	N/R	-15.5	20.0	600	200	4

N/A Not applicable
N/R No result

TABLE 2. OPERATOR RESULTS - GROUP 2

The numerator is the total number of times a single operator correctly separated a mixed column into its individual object types while the denominator indicates the total number of opportunities an operator had to determine mixed targets which he processed when they were presented.

5. Percentage alarm clusters processed: For all cases during the tactical situations, a number of adjacent alarm clusters were generated by the objects while passing the sensor strings. Many times a direction change occurred at one portion or another in the object track. The variable which is measured here attempts to give an indication of the usage of available data which was presented to each operator. It is defined as:

$$\frac{X + 1}{Y - 1}$$

where X = number of overall operator calculations made on the target alarm clusters produced by a sensor string.

Y = total number of alarm clusters produced by a target in a sensor string.

6. Percentage correct object type count: A measure of the count accuracies was made on both single and mixed object columns. It was calculated for each object type classification attempt made by an operator:

$$1.0 - \frac{\sum \text{percent count error}}{\text{total count attempt}}$$

The numerator is the percent count error for each count attempt made on a single object type. The denominator is the total number of count attempts made on the same object type. For example, suppose an operator calculated there were three track and one wheel targets when, in reality, there were four track and four wheel targets. His percentage correct object type count for track and wheel would be 75% and 25%.

Note that this parameter is calculated separately for mixed and single object columns in the data. A separate data column for both single and mixed target types is given.

7. Actual Target ROS: The actual rate of speed (ROS) of the targets is given in meters per minute. Note that all targets (columns) are composed of multiple objects.

8. Sensor detection radius: The sensor detection radius for a track vehicle is given in meters.

9. Character/Symbol displayed: The type of classification displayed characters/symbols during the testing is shown in Figure 12. Each format which was used for an individual operator trial is given by the corresponding set number in the data.

<u>SET</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>WHEEL</u>	<u>TRACK</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
				SPECIFIC 5x7 DOT MATRIX
1	P	33	7	SPECIFIC 5x4 DOT MATRIX
2	R	33	88	ARBITRARY
3		88	88	SYMBOLIC
4		88	88	SYMBOLIC
5		88	88	ARBITRARY

FIGURE 12. CHARACTER/SYMBOL REPRESENTATION

10. Object used: There were two sets of objects used during the testing. They are shown in Figures 4 and 7. The individual targets are partitioned in the data by their ROS. Note that the majority of all targets is moving at 600 meters/minute.

OPERATOR RESULTS

The operator results are presented in Tables 1 and 2. They consist of results from two operator groups: one and two. Group one operators had a 500-meter sensor detection radius whereas group two had a 200-meter radius. There are also differences among both groups in the target ROS. This data, although small, is separated from the majority (600/minute).

Several features can be noted from the presented data: (1) all the operators of group one had difficulty in calculating time on the thermal printout and hence there are errors in their ROS calculations. They used twice the actual value of time, although they received detailed instructions on the procedure to calculate time; (2) the large detection radius used by group one results in 0% correct mixed target determination in all cases, whereas the lower detection radius of group two produces over 50% correct mixed target determination in all cases; (3) all the operators were consistent in their calculations of correct object count, direction accuracy, and ROS (if (1) above is taken into account); (4) the operators consistently did not use all the recorder data available to them as shown in the percentage of alarm-clusters-processed column.

Operator's Comments

This section discusses useful comments made by the operators and the observations of the operators by testing personnel. They relate mainly to the printing of the classification symbols from the recorder:

1. As long as the character types or symbols were (a) completely distinguishable from each other, and (b) had no overlap, there was no classification confusion.
2. Characters or symbols should be distinguishable not only as in 1, above, but also when embedded in groups of other characters or symbols.
3. With an 80% correct classification response, the operators had no problem in choosing the correct majority classification. This resulted in a saving of analysis time on the part of the operators, since they did not need to estimate the type object, and it eliminated the corresponding problem of choosing the type object in a column of mixed objects by velocity discrimination.
4. Shortened or squatted 5 x 4 character formats were legible.
5. Common characters or symbols which cause automatic associations with object types are the best. Otherwise, the operators had to learn and constantly refer to the symbol drawings for their meaning. Once they were thoroughly learned, however, there seemed to be no difference among the characters or symbols.

Operator Problem Areas

Several problem areas were exposed during the testing of the operators. They are mentioned in summary form to indicate possible areas in which improvements can be made in operator performance:

1. Different sensor detection radii, other than the assumed values which the operators use, cause large errors in their calculations.
2. Large inconsistencies in the results of several operators were found. For example, when one operator, M, calculated the object count for the same target, he obtained values of 2, 8 and 11 objects. Note that this is from alarm clusters which are identical in length, with identical sensor characteristics.
3. Targets were not tracked. There was no observed written grouping together of identical targets on the printout. Thus, there was no accumulation of knowledge about the individual targets and hence updates of their characteristics, as would have been helpful in 2 above, during their passage through the monitored area.
4. Many changes in target direction were not observed by the operators. For example, if there were several alarm clusters and the last two indicated a turn in the target direction, most operators ignored this fact. They only processed, as a rule, the first two alarm clusters.
5. Operators' performance was, in general, inflexible; they could not compensate for changing conditions which could be encountered in real tactical situations.

Recorder Observations and Recommendations

The thermal recorder print heads consisted of 80 individual fixed heads made up of five in-line dots each. The use of individual heads created problems in maintaining equal contact pressure between the heads and the chart paper. This caused non-uniformity in the shading of the characters so that some characters would be light and difficult to read while others would be dark and easy to read. Though this created no problems during the test because pens which printed dark characters were selected, it may be an inherent problem associated with fixed head printers and should be considered before selecting a recorder for the SMS.

The recorder required the use of a non-standard size chart paper. The paper Texas Instruments used during the development of the recorder was not inscribed with columns or rows; however, this paper was used because a small number of rolls were required and the cost to manufacture paper of the correct size and markings was too high. Separating the groups of pens representing the individual sensor strings and marking the pen positions in the recorder near the print heads enabled the operators to match the activation to the corresponding sensor.

One problem was calculating time because there were no row markings to act as a reference. The operators were given a formula which required measuring distances and multiplying by a conversion factor. This method

worked well with one group of operators; however, the other group consistently calculated speeds of approximately one half the actual target speed.

It is recommended that the SMS chart paper have some form of timing reference such as a row indicator, a timing tick mark, or the actual time printed by the processor.

APPENDIX A

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Software System Description — The software system is structured using a real time operating system (RTOS). Some of the more important features which this allows are:

- a. Multiple programs operating concurrently with interleaving.
- b. Program priorities determine execution sequence and distribution of processing time.
- c. Accurate time of day (clock) available.
- d. Programs can communicate and pass data among themselves.
- e. Programs can be segmented and overlayed from disc.

A simplified diagram of the system is given in Figure 13. The center of the system is the executive. All system interrupts, device interrupts, and system service requests are handled here. The executive always goes to the scheduler once it is done. The scheduler determines which user program: Task 1, Task 2, etc., is to be activated. This depends on both the current state of the tasks as well as their priority. Once the scheduler starts a program it continues in operation until the next interrupt to the executive occurs.

The drivers indicated at the bottom of the figure are software routines which interface the device controllers to the executive. The system uses them for all I/O operations performed through their respective devices.

System Hardware Description — The Sensor Monitor Set (SMS) simulation used an Interdata Model 70 minicomputer as the processor with standard peripheral equipment and a Texas Instrument Thermal Recorder. The Hardware-System Configuration (Figure 14) depicts all the hardware used in the SMS Test. Note, the thermal recorder is not a standard peripheral item and required the development of special interface circuitry.

The processor controls all activities and performs all arithmetic and logical functions. It executes instructions in an ordered sequence to complete a specified task or program. The processor has 16 hardware registers for data manipulation, hardware divide/multiply and floating point instructions. The main memory is core memory with a capacity of 64 k bytes of which 48 k bytes are presently installed. The selector channel is a standard direct memory access device that allows connection of high speed peripheral devices directly to main memory. The maximum data transfer rate is 2 mega bytes per second. All medium to low speed devices are connected to the Multiplexer Input/Output bus. This is a request/response bus consisting of 30 lines: 16 bi-directional data lines, 8 control lines, 5 test lines, and a system initialize line.

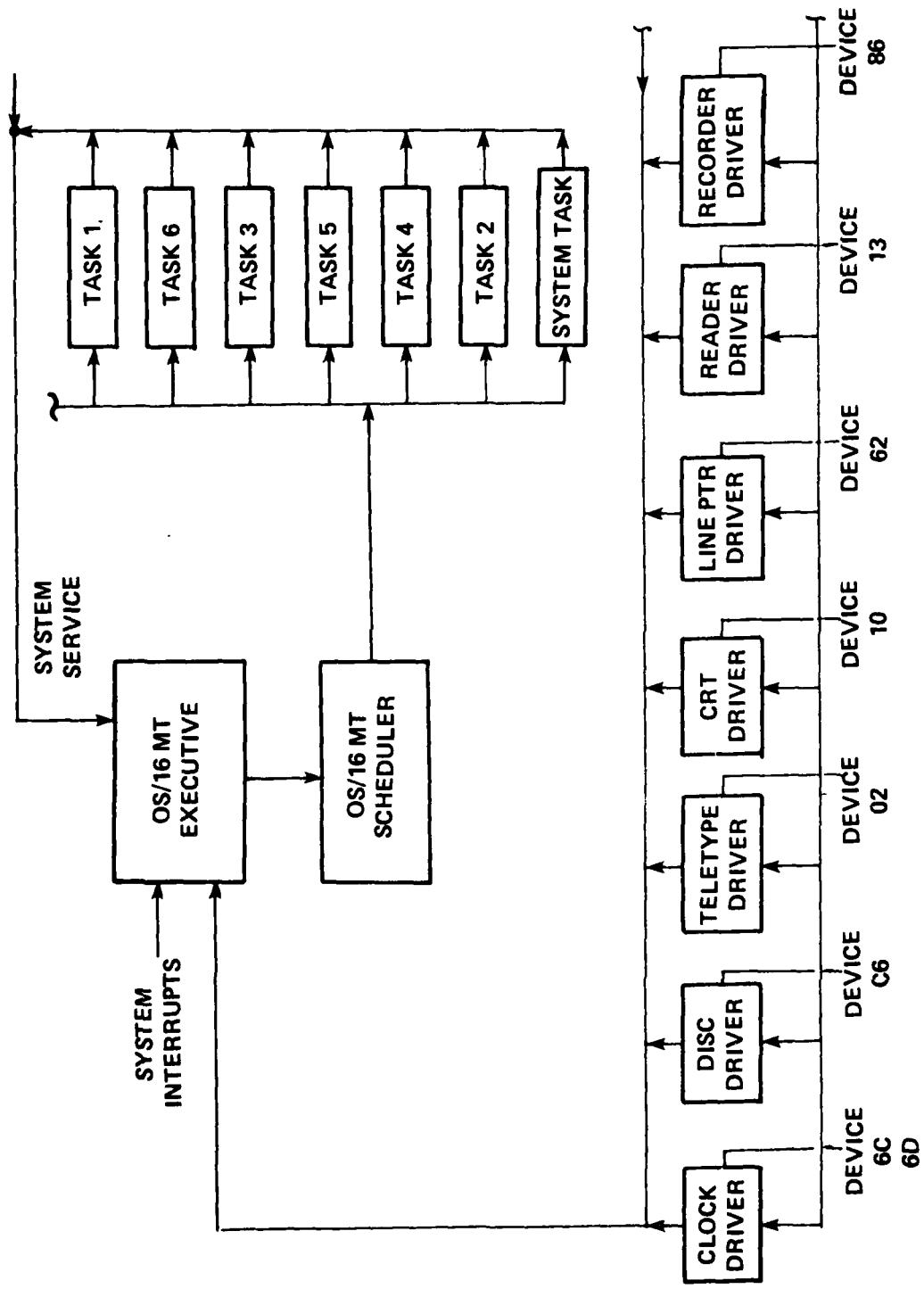


FIGURE 13. RTOS SOFTWARE SYSTEM DIAGRAM

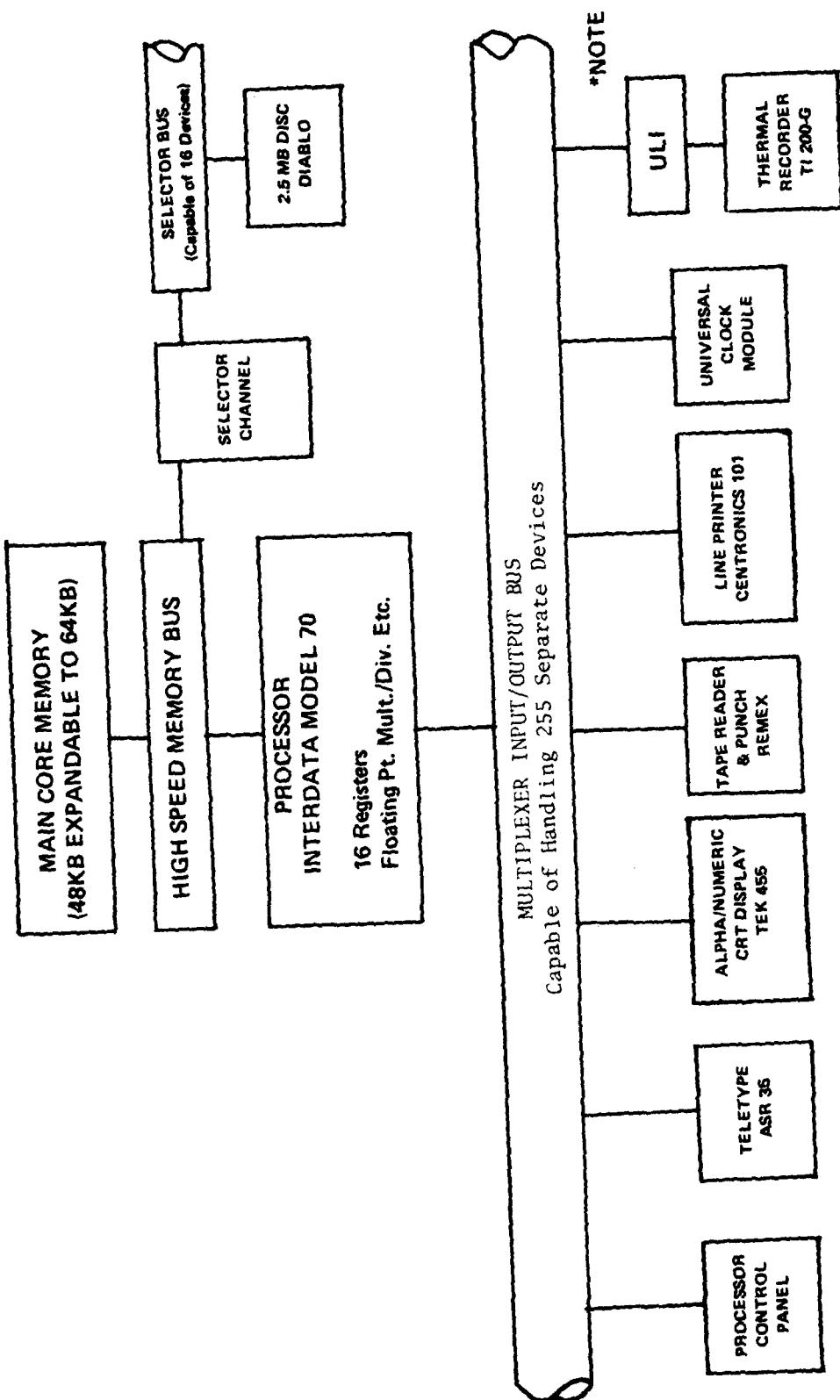


FIGURE 14. HARDWARE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Interrupt detection and hardware vectoring can be accomplished for all of a possible 255 devices which can be interfaced to the multiplexer bus. The peripherals used are standard devices offered through Interdata with the exception of the thermal recorder (TI Graphic 200) which was obtained through Texas Instruments. The recorder was integrated into the system using a Universal Logic Interface Board and Associated Hardware to obtain the specified input and output characteristics required by the multiplexer bus.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

Operating System

The real time operating system used is OS/16 - MT (multi-tasking operational system). It is divided into system programs and user program units called tasks. System programs include the executive, scheduler, initialization route, I/O drivers, and interrupt handlers.

Tasks

A task can be a single program or a group of programs, whose execution is controlled by the operating system. Each task exists in one of eight states; they are:

(1) Dormant	- The task has not been started or has gone to completion.
(2) Active	- The task which is currently executing instructions. Only one task can be in this state at any given time.
(3) Ready	- The task which will start or resume execution when it becomes the highest priority ready task.
(4) Task Wait	- A task has called another task into execution and is waiting for the called task to go to completion.
(5) Console Wait	- The task is waiting for an operator reply.
(6) I/O	- The task is waiting for a specific time interval to elapse.
(8) Overlay Wait	- The task is waiting for an overlay to be loaded.

Each task is assigned a priority level based upon which task has operating privileges over the other tasks. The priority numbers are selected with the highest priority task, always being the command processor task, having the lowest number, and the lowest priority user task having the highest number (task to be run last). The following are the Sensor Monitor Set Systems tasks in order of their priority of execution:

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Name of Task</u>
0	Command Processor (within OS-16-MT)
1	Thermal Recorder Task (Task 1)
2	Tactical Situation Simulator Task (Task 6)
3	Input Processing Task (Task 3)
4	Operator Processing Task (Task 4)
5	Command Directory Task (Task 5)
6	Line Printer Task (Task 2)

Executive

The OS/16-MT executive is a collection of routines that are entered as a result of internal interrupts. These interrupts include supervisor calls, illegal instructions, arithmetic faults, I/O termination, I/O queue overflow, and console interrupts. The executive always exits through the task scheduler. Normally, the status of at least one task is changed by the executive in servicing the interrupt. This means that the task that was active at the time of the interrupt may no longer be the highest priority ready task when the executive exits. When it exits, the scheduler decides which task is to be activated.

Real Time Clock (Universal Clock Module)

The OS/16-MT system maintains two clocks, a time of day clock and an interval timer. The time of day counter is a full word count kept in seconds since midnight. It is driven by a presettable 120 Hz interrupt from the Universal Clock Module. This counter is initialized to zero on system start up and may be set through the operator command to set time. From this counter, a task may request the current time of day or that it be placed in a time wait until a specified time of day is reached. A task may also request that it be placed in a time wait for a specified time interval.

TASK 1

The recorder input buffer is eight 5-bit characters long and must be filled with either activation data or zeros when there are no activations. When the recorder is ready to receive new data, it sends a recorder Not Busy signal to the computer. This signal interrupts the processor. The interrupt routine conditions the state of the operating system so that the scheduler starts Task 1.

Task 1 controls the interface between the computer and the recorder. It designates the input buffers to be filled with new activations data, the buffer from which data is to be put out and it controls the actual output of the data.

Thermal Recorder. The thermal recorder is capable of printing an 80 character line. The print head is a row of eight 5-bit stationary thermal heads with a space between each group of 5 bits. A 5 by 7 dot matrix character is printed by building the characters one row at a time. The applicable dots of the bottom are printed by driving the corresponding bits of the print head. The chart is moved slightly, and the applicable bits of the same 5 bits are driven to print the second row and so on until all seven rows have been printed.

The row of print heads is divided into four sets of twenty 5-bit subsets each. This permits using a smaller power supply for the printing drivers. Each set is driven at different times. One set is driven, and the chart is moved a small step in order to move the burned portion from under the head, then another set is driven and another step taken. This procedure continues until all four sets have been driven and four steps have been taken. At this time one row has been printed.

The recorder logic contains a character generator which requires as an input the 8-bit ASCII code for the desired character; however, this was inadequate for the recorder's intended use. Other characters or symbols in addition to those available in the character generator were required. It was also required that on-the-spot character and symbol configurations be changed so that any configuration capable of being generated by a 5 by 7 dot matrix would be available.

Modifications were made in the recorder and an option board built which, in essence, removed the character generator from the recorder. This function was designed into the software in the Model 70. The computer outputs to the recorder one row of a character at a time. Changes in software requiring only a few minutes can enable the generation of symbols in any 5 by N dot matrix.

Chart speed is controlled by the recorder; however, switches enable various speeds to be set into the recorder. Additional speeds can be acquired by using an external oscillator. The switches and the external oscillator enables speeds being considered for the SMS to be obtained.

TASK 2 - The Line Printer Task

The function of the line printer task is to output the sensor activations to the line printer correctly formatted with a heading printed approximately every thirty sensor activations (Figure 15). The following data is recorded for each activation:

RID	-	Receiver and Sensor Identification Number
TYPE	-	Sensor Type: Examples
SFE - Seismic Feature Extractor		
VFP - Variance Frequency Processor		

1	RID	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	TIME	TBR
101	SFE	004389	028832	000217	TRK	
101	SFE	004389	028832	000227	TRK	
101	SFE	004389	028832	000237	TRK	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000240	WHL	
101	SFE	004389	028832	000247	TRK	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000250	TRK	
101	SFE	004389	028832	000302	TRK	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000302	WHL	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000306	TRK	
101	SFE	004389	028832	000312	WHL	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000312	TRK	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000316	TRK	
101	SFE	004389	028832	000322	TRK	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000322	TRK	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000326	TRK	
105	SFE	005066	028201	000326	WHL	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000332	TRK	
113	SFE	013000	017050	000332	WHL	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000336	TRK	
105	SFE	005066	028201	000336	TRK	
102	SFE	004500	028500	000342	TRK	
113	SFE	013000	017050	000342	TRK	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000346	TRK	
104	SFE	004094	027581	000346	TRK	
105	SFE	005066	028201	000346	TRK	
113	SFE	013000	017050	000352	TRK	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000356	TRK	
104	SFE	004094	027581	000356	WHL	
105	SFE	005066	028201	000356	TRK	
629	SFE	013000	017500	000412	TRK	
113	SFE	013000	017050	000412	TRK	
RID	TYPE	EHST	NORTH	TIME	TUR	
103	SFE	004657	028132	000406	TRK	
104	SFE	004094	027581	000406	TRK	
629	SFE	013000	017500	000412	TRK	
113	SFE	013000	017050	000412	TRK	

FIGURE 15. LINE PRINTER ACTIVATION OUTPUTS

EAST	-	East UTM Coordinates
NORTH	-	North UTM Coordinates
TIME	-	System Time the Activation was processed
TBF	-	Sensor Data Processed
		Class I Detection Only - (Blank) - No Data
		Class II Classification - TRK - Track
		WHL - Wheel
		MAN - Personnel
		UNK - Unknown

The line printer works in conjunction with the line printer driver, which outputs each individual character to the line printer.

TASK 3 - Input Processing Task

The function of the Input Processing Task is to process the activations and associated data from the tactical situation simulator task (Task 6). When activation data is passed to Task 3, the following programmed sequence occurs:

1. Validation and checking of sensor identification codes and sensor data for a particular class of sensor

Type I - Detect Only Sensors - No Data

Type II - Classification Sensors - Classification Data.

If the data obtained from a classification sensor is not within proper parameters, the activation is tagged with a corresponding symbol for bad data.

2. Decoding and proper formatting of the activation and associated data for transfer to the peripheral equipment used by the computer.

3. Setting up of the data into specific buffer location to be used by Task 1 to output this data to the Texas Instruments Thermal Recorder. This data can be displayed in any format by the character generator routine.

4. Outputting of the activation to the following devices:

a. Disc, on which a history record is kept for all activations.

b. Cathode Ray Tube, for display in simulated map format.

Upon completion of these functions, the task terminates itself and becomes dormant until another activation is passed to it.

Input Data Processing Routine for Texas Instruments Thermal Recorder

The data processing routine for the Texas Instruments thermal recorder tests and validates sensor input data received through the Input Processing Task (Task 3). This routine formats and stores data to be outputted to the recorder by the Thermal Recorder Task (Task 1). The sensor activations are generated by the Tactical Situation Simulator Task (Task 6) which simulated sensor activations, sensor data and sensor time of activations. These simulated activations and associated data are then stored into the Data Processing Queue Facility (Input Queue) which is a circular list processing storage area (first-in-first-out) located within Task 3. When sensor activations and data enter the queue, the input processing task and data processing routine for the thermal recorder begin execution of their programs. When the data processing routine for the thermal recorder is executed (Figure 16), the following programmed functions occur:

1. Determine the corresponding sensor type from the activation's sensor identification and channel number (RID#). Two types of sensors generated activations:

- a. Type I - Detection-Only Sensors

Channel No. + Sensor ID No. + Time of Activation

- b. Type II - Classification Sensors

Channel No. + Sensor ID No. + Time of Activation + Classification Data

2. Decode and store the data into an output storage area which will be accessed by the thermal recorder task. This data can be translated into the form of single data bytes (detection-only activations) or full characters or symbols (classification activations).

The routine begins by determining the type of sensor activation which is being processed. When the data enters, it consists of a channel and sensor identification number (RID). The RID is checked against a list of known active sensors with RID numbers stored in a common data base located in the core memory. Each RID number in the data base has a corresponding sensor type, either detection-only (Type I) or classification (Type II). When the sensor type has been determined, the appropriate data handling routine is executed under program control.

Detection-Only Activation - Type I Sensor Routine

Data from a detection-only type sensor is passed to the Type I Sensor Routine. This routine loads the last time of activation for that particular sensor identification number (RID#). The last time of activation of each of the active sensors is stored in the common data base of the input processing routine. The routine loads the current time of activation from the input queue where the current activation is stored temporarily until servicing of the activation is completed. A time comparison routine is used to determine if the difference between the last activation time and the present activation time for the specific RID number is less than, or greater than, a fixed differential in time which can be specified. The time differential used in the SMS software was 1 minute between successive activations. This was done so that activations

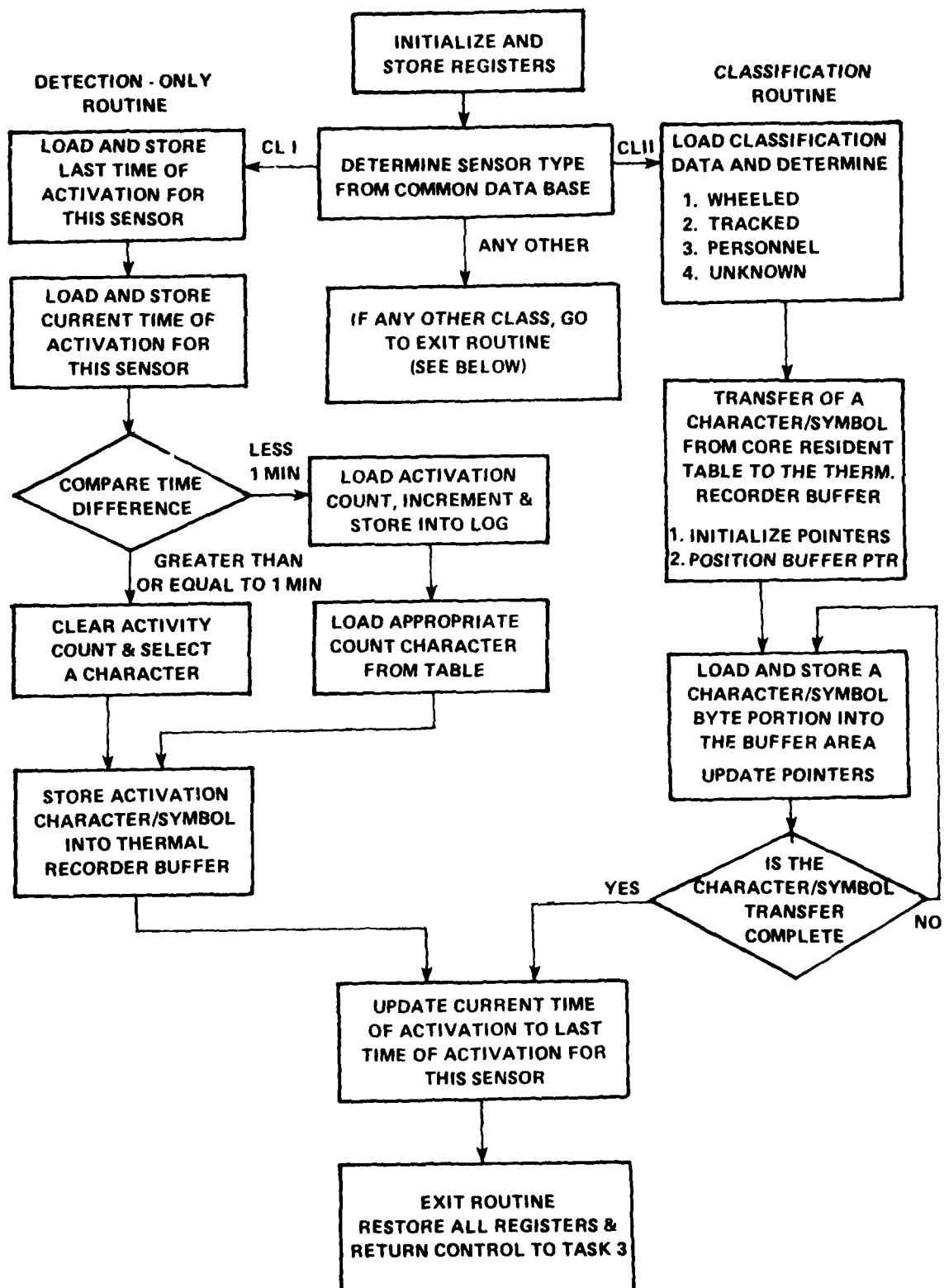


FIG. 16 THERMAL RECORDER DATA PROCESSING FLOW DIAGRAM

arriving within this time limit, successively, would be given different symbol representations to be displayed to the recorder, thereby isolating single activations and multiple activations at the recorder output so that possible false activations could be recognized at a glance (see Figure 17). The technique for displaying the data follows:

a. If the differential in activation times is less than one minute, the activation log counter for the sensor identification number is loaded, updated and restored in the activation log. A symbol is taken from the character/symbol table corresponding to the updated activation count and stored in the appropriate recorder pen number location in the recorder output buffer.

b. If the differential is greater or equal to one minute, the activation log count for this RID number is initialized to Zero, stored into the activation log, and a symbol is taken from the character/symbol table corresponding to an initial activation. This symbol is a single dot, which is stored into the recorder pen number location, in the recorder output buffer for this RID number.

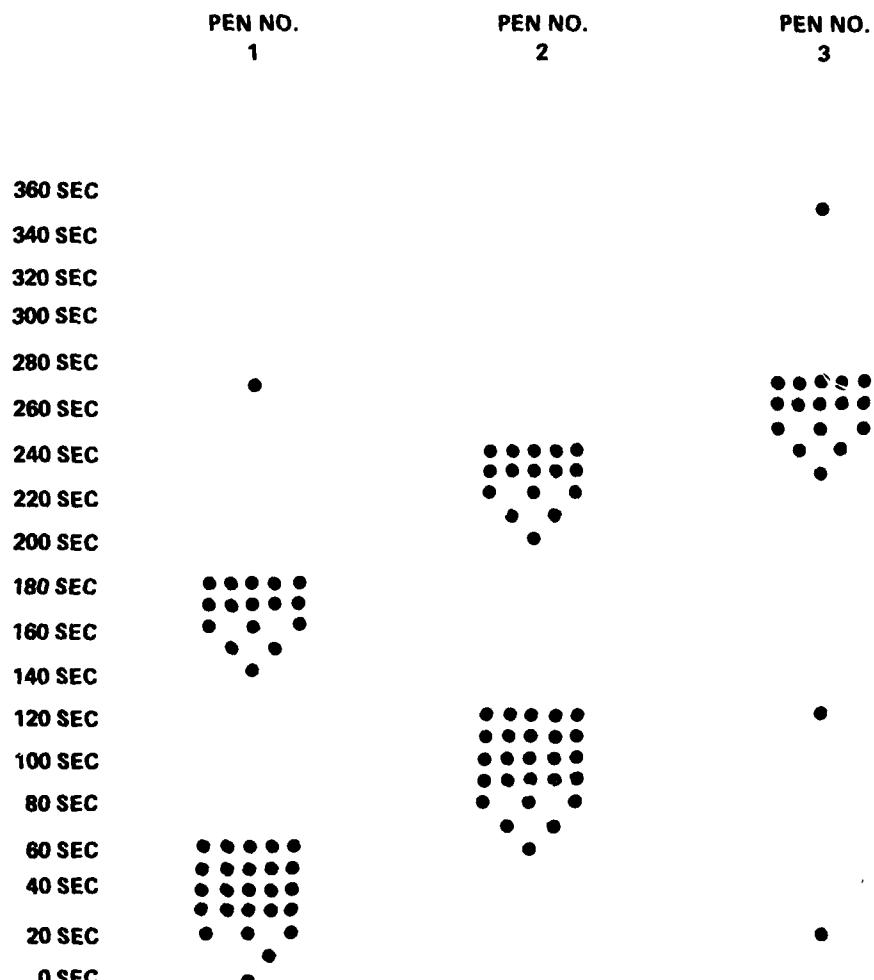
When this has been completed, the current time of activation is stored where the last time of activation was in the common data base, thereby making the current time the last time of activation for this sensor identification number. Following this, all the registers of the operating system are restored and the processing of the input data is continued on the input processing task, where software control is returned.

Classification Sensor - Type II Sensor Routine

When a classification sensor activation is determined, the data portion of the activation is loaded from the input queue where the current activation is temporarily stored. The data is decoded and checked for its classification. In the simulation tests, three different types of valid classification data were generated and processed through the operating system. The valid classifications were:

- a. Tracked Vehicle
- b. Wheeled Vehicle
- c. Personnel

If data received for an activation does not coincide with any of the valid data codes, the activation is tagged with a symbol signifying that the data is unknown (i.e., insufficient data to correctly classify the target). After the activation and decoded data have been verified for type of classification, the program goes to a reference table in the core memory and determines which character/symbol is to be stored into the recorder buffer to be displayed. For example, if the data for an activation was found to be that of a tracked vehicle, the routine would go to the reference table and select a "T" for tracked vehicle. Then the character/symbol would be transferred into the recorder output buffer.



NOTE: Symbol initialization after
60 sec. of no activity

FIG. 17 SYMBOL GENERATION FOR DETECTION-ONLY SENSORS

specified by the recorder pen number for this particular sensor identification code. Similarly, if the activation data was that of a wheeled vehicle, a "W" would be selected from the table. Having the character generation under software control expands the possibility of outputting any 5 by 7 character or symbol rather than the standard ASCII Code, or, for that matter, any 5 x N character or symbol. (See Figure 18.) This technique is used to shrink the characters to a 5 x 4 dot matrix thereby enabling slower recorder chart speeds.

When the character/symbol has been completely transferred to the recorder output buffer, the current time of activation is stored into the common data base for this sensor identification number; all registers are restored to initial entry values, and program control is transferred back to the main input processing routine.

Recorder Output Buffer Data Structure

The data base structure for the Texas Instruments thermal recorder is a core resident storage area made up of seven 80 8-bit data strings. (See Figure 19.) The first three most significant bits of each data byte (8 bits) are not required by the recorder and are only used to simplify the software data base and programming of the data transfer.

The seven data strings, or data blocks, represent the seven character/symbol lines as discussed in the character/symbol generation of classification sensors (Figure 18). The seven data blocks are configured in a circular list, data is transferred sequentially into all seven data blocks, continuing into the first block after the last has been filled. The starting data block is determined by the relationship between the recorder output state and the time an activation is being processed.

The data block structure uses seven data blocks to generate 5 by 7 dot matrix characters/symbols. By extending or shortening the circular data structure, any 5 by N character/symbol can be generated. This technique was used in changing the size of the characters for slower chart speeds used by the thermal recorder.

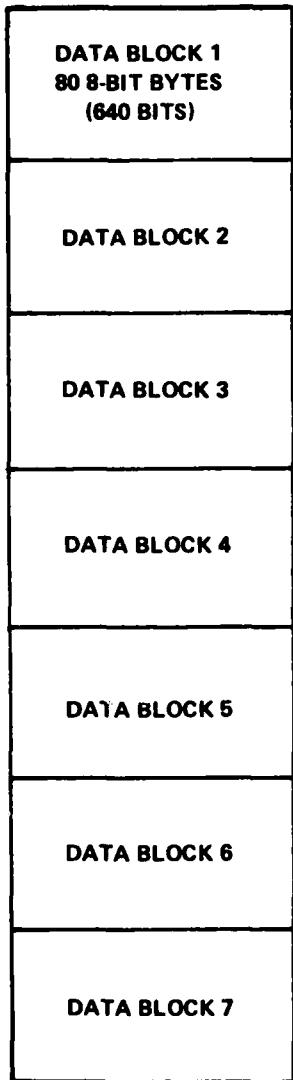
TASK 4 - Operator Command Processing Task

The purpose of the operator command processing task is to enable the operator to execute disc overlay programs. The task consists of a four kilobyte overlay area (storage area) and some controlling software. There are many programs at the operator's disposal (Edit, Admin, etc.), and storing all of them into the core is impossible owing to restraints on the core size. Also, additions and modifications to software available to the operator would require a regeneration of the entire system. Therefore, all of the interactive programs were stored on a disk file non-resident to the system. When a program is requested by the operator, the non-resident disc file is searched (Task 5), the program is loaded into the overlay area (Task 4), and program control is passed to the non-resident routine which is in the overlay area by starting Task 4. Upon completion of the non-resident routine Task 4 terminates itself and becomes dormant.

1
2	:	..:	...:	:::
3:	...:	:::
4:	...:	:::
5:	...:	:::
6:	...:	:::
7	T	W	W	W
	CHARACTER FOR TRACK	CHARACTER FOR WHEEL	SYMBOL	SYMBOL

FIG. 18 CHARACTER/SYMBOL GENERATION FOR CLASSIFICATION SENSORS

ALL DATA BLOCKS ARE OF
EQUAL MEMORY LENGTH



DATA BIT POSITIONS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

DATA FOR PEN 0	DATA FOR PEN 1
DATA FOR PEN 2	DATA FOR PEN 3
DATA FOR PEN 4	DATA FOR PEN 5
DATA FOR PEN 6	DATA FOR PEN 7
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
DATA FOR PEN 74	DATA FOR PEN 75
DATA FOR PEN 76	DATA FOR PEN 77
DATA FOR PEN 78	DATA FOR PEN 79

TYPICAL DATA BLOCK STRUCTURE

OVERALL DATA BASE STRUCTURE

FIG. 19 RECORDER OUTPUT BUFFER DATA STRUCTURE

The execution and operation of the non-resident programs or, for that matter, any other task, in no way interferes with the processing of incoming data from the tactical situation simulator or outputting to the recorder. This aspect is covered under the discussion of operation of the real time operating system.

EDIT Routine (EDIT)

The EDIT Routine is a disc overlay program that enables the operator to create and modify the sensor administration file. Through the teletype, the operator can activate, deactivate, or modify existing sensor records in the file and also activate or deactivate entire receiver channels. Data entered for each sensor in the Administrative File is as follows:

a. Activate (A) or Deactivate (D) status	ST
b. Sensor Channel and Identification Number	RID
c. Recorder Number and Pen Position	RPP
d. Type of Sensor	TYP
e. East and North UTM coordinates	EAST-NORTH
f. Array Number	AR
g. Date Sensor was Deployed	DDPD

When the EDIT Routine is run to completion, a new active sensor file is created in core (located in the common data base) and the entire sensor file is transferred to a disc. This file contains all active and deactivated sensors. (A deactivated sensor is one which is invisible to the system for processing.) The channel indicator will be set to indicate the status of the receiver channels, which will be set by the input processing task (Task 3). The EDIT Routine also calculates the coordinate scale from the UTM coordinates of all the active sensors and scales of the CRT display appropriately for the mapping of the sensor field.

The Administrative Routine (ADMIN)

The ADMINistrative Routine is a disc overlay program that allows the operator to list on a peripheral device either the entire or any portion of the sensor administrative file on disc. This allows the operator to display the data for any sensor or groups of sensors to any of the peripheral devices (CRT, line printer or teletype). The operator has the following display modes of operations for listing sensors:

1. All sensors in the Administrative File
2. All active sensors in the Administrative File
3. Any particular sensor or group of sensors

4. All sensors within specified UTM coordinates
5. All active sensors within specified UTM coordinates

When the CRT is selected as the output device, (Figure 20), the sensors are listed on two sides of the screen, split screen fashion. This permits a maximum of 43 sensors to be displayed at any time. If there are more than 43, the routine will queue the operator if the rest are to be displayed. When the line printer is selected as the output device (Figure 21), a heading is printed and the list outputted. When sensor activations enter the system during this mode, they are processed to completion immediately, and the activations are listed to the line printer upon completion of outputting the Administrative List.

ACTIVation Routine

The sensor ACTIVation simulation routine is a disc overlay program which generates sensor activations and enters them into the system. This input is the same as if an actual activation occurred at the receiver inputs. Thus, the simulation of any sensor report can be easily accomplished for software testing, demonstrations, et cetera.

The program can produce either classification or detection-only reports. To enter the data one needs only the RID (Receiver - ID) number and the desired classification (if a classifier).

For multiple activations, one has to enter the data separated by commas. This will time-tag all entered data at the identical time of entry. An example of program operation is as follows:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
ACTIV	Call Program
**	Program Ready
121	Output Activation on Sensor 121
**	Program Ready
131-2	Output Activation and Classification 2
121, 131-2, 121, 141	Output many Activations
**	Program Ready
END	END Program
END ACTIV	Normal Program End.

RID	TYP	EAST	NORTH	RPP	AR	ST	DDFD	RID	TYP	EAST	NORTH	RPP	AR	ST	DDFD
101	SFE	04000	50000	111	00	A	1019	233	SFE	21000	32500	160	00	A	1019
102	SFE	04000	49500	112	00	A	1019	234	SFE	21000	32000	161	00	A	1019
103	SFE	04000	49000	113	00	A	1019	235	SFE	21000	31500	162	00	A	1019
104	SFE	04000	44000	116	00	A	1019	236	SFE	21000	31000	163	00	A	1019
105	SFE	04000	43500	117	00	A	1019	264	SFE	21000	36500	156	00	A	1019
106	SFE	04000	43000	118	00	A	1019	537	SFE	12250	33750	166	00	A	1019
107	SFE	04565	42935	119	00	A	1019	538	SFE	13000	33750	167	00	A	1019
108	SFE	04920	42581	120	00	A	1019	539	SFE	13750	33750	168	00	A	1019
109	SFE	04000	38000	123	00	A	1019	541	SFE	13000	33000	170	00	A	1019
111	SFE	04000	36700	125	00	A	1019	542	SFE	13750	33000	171	00	A	1019
112	SFE	04000	32000	130	00	A	1019	543	SFE	12250	32250	172	00	A	1019
113	SFE	04000	31500	131	00	A	1019	544	SFE	13000	32250	173	00	A	1019
114	SFE	04000	31000	132	00	A	1019	545	SFE	13750	32250	174	00	A	1019
115	SFE	04000	30500	133	00	A	1019	564	SFE	12250	33000	169	00	A	1019
164	SFE	04000	37350	124	00	A	1019	616	SFE	19500	57000	140	00	A	1019
225	SFE	21000	48000	150	00	A	1019	617	SFE	20250	57000	141	00	A	1019
226	SFE	21000	47350	151	00	A	1019	618	SFE	21000	57000	142	00	A	1019
227	SFE	21000	46700	152	00	A	1019	619	SFE	19500	56250	143	00	A	1019
228	SFE	21000	37500	154	00	A	1019	621	SFE	21000	56250	145	00	A	1019
229	SFE	21000	37000	155	00	A	1019	622	SFE	19500	55000	146	00	A	1019
231	SFE	20500	37000	157	00	A	1019	623	SFE	20250	55000	147	00	A	1019
232	SFE	20000	37000	158	00	A	1019								'PAGE COMPLETED'

FIGURE 20. TYPICAL ADMINISTRATIVE FILE CRT OUTPUT

* ADMINISTRATIVE FILE *

RID	TYP	EAST	NORTH	RPP	AR	ST	DDPD
101	SFE	04000	50000	111	00	A	1019
102	SFE	04000	49500	112	00	A	1019
103	SFE	04000	49000	113	00	A	1019
104	SFE	04000	44000	116	00	A	1019
105	SFE	04000	43500	117	00	A	1019
106	SFE	04000	43000	118	00	A	1019
107	SFE	04565	42935	119	00	A	1019
108	SFE	04220	42581	120	00	A	1019
109	SFE	04000	38000	123	00	A	1019
111	SFE	04000	36700	125	00	A	1019
112	SFE	04000	32000	130	00	A	1019
113	SFE	04000	31500	131	00	A	1019
114	SFE	04000	31000	132	00	A	1019
115	SFE	04000	30500	133	00	A	1019
164	SFE	04000	37350	124	00	A	1019
225	SFE	21000	48000	150	00	A	1019
226	SFE	21000	47350	151	00	A	1019
227	SFE	21000	46700	152	00	A	1019
228	SFE	21000	37500	154	00	A	1019
229	SFE	21000	37000	155	00	A	1019
231	SFE	20500	37000	157	00	A	1019
232	SFE	20000	37000	158	00	A	1019
RID	TYP	EAST	NORTH	RPP	AR	ST	DDPD
233	SFE	21000	32500	160	00	A	1019
234	SFE	21000	32000	161	00	A	1019
235	SFE	21000	31500	162	00	A	1019
236	SFE	21000	31000	163	00	A	1019
264	SFE	21000	36500	156	00	A	1019
537	SFE	12250	33750	166	00	A	1019
538	SFE	13000	33750	167	00	A	1019
539	SFE	13750	33750	168	00	A	1019
541	SFE	13000	33000	170	00	A	1019
542	SFE	13750	33000	171	00	A	1019
543	SFE	12250	32250	172	00	A	1019
544	SFE	13000	32250	173	00	A	1019
545	SFE	13750	32250	174	00	A	1019
564	SFE	12250	33000	169	00	A	1019
616	SFE	19500	57000	140	00	A	1019
617	SFE	20250	57000	141	00	A	1019
618	SFE	21000	57000	142	00	A	1019
619	SFE	19500	56250	143	00	A	1019
621	SFE	21000	56250	145	00	A	1019
622	SFE	19500	55000	146	00	A	1019
623	SFE	20250	55000	147	00	A	1019
624	SFE	21000	55000	148	00	A	1019
RID	TYP	EAST	NORTH	RPP	AR	ST	DDPD
664	SFE	20250	56250	144	00	A	1019

* ADMIN FILE COMPLETE *

FIGURE 21. TYPICAL ADMINISTRATIVE FILE LINE PRINTER OUTPUT

Scenario EDIT Routine

The SCenario EDITor performs three functions:

- a. Read, check and pass geometry, object, or sensor data to Task 6.
- b. Check for current valid data files in Task 6 and output the values to the operator.
- c. Execute the Task 6 Tactical Situation Simulator algorithm.

1. Enter Data. Data entry to the algorithm is done by means of prepunched paper tapes which have the desired geometry, object, or sensor data to be used. The program uses a specially written driver on high speed paper tape reader/punch to read in the data tapes. When entering data, all initialization required for the specific data files is performed as well as format, sync, and data record checks.

2. Check Data. The previously entered tape numbers for geometry, object, and sensor data are checked and outputted to the operator.

3. Execute. All pertinent system and Task 6 data are initialized. The proper flags are then set and the program is exited to allow the real time operating system (RTOS) to start the Task 6 tactical situation simulator algorithm.

TASK 5 - Command Directory Task

The function of Task 5 is to read from disc, a directory file of valid names used to call the non-resident programs. Once the list is read into memory, the operator may select one of the non-resident programs to be implemented. This is accomplished by the operator entering the program's name (Example: EDIT). Task 5 searches the directory for the program, EDIT, and its corresponding location on the non-resident disc file. Once the program and location have been found, Task 5 loads the appropriate program, in this example, EDIT, into the operator processing task (Task 4) overlay area. After the program is loaded, Task 5 starts Task 4, thereby giving control to the operator who can now use the non-resident program. In the event an operator enters the name of a non-resident program which does not exist in the directory, an error message will be logged to the teletype by Task 5.

TASK 6 - Tactical Situation Simulator Algorithm Operation

The Task 6 algorithm is started by a non-resident program (SCEDIT) which also edits and checks data (Figure 22). Once started, it initializes several parameters in the data and pointer files, sets CRT constants and several general operating register values. Then it proceeds to a time check routine. Here, the algorithm time is generated by comparison to the real time clock interrupt count. If the required count has not elapsed, the program waits and returns to the scheduler. Once the required count has elapsed (from the previous time, approximately 500 milliseconds), the current state of the system is updated.

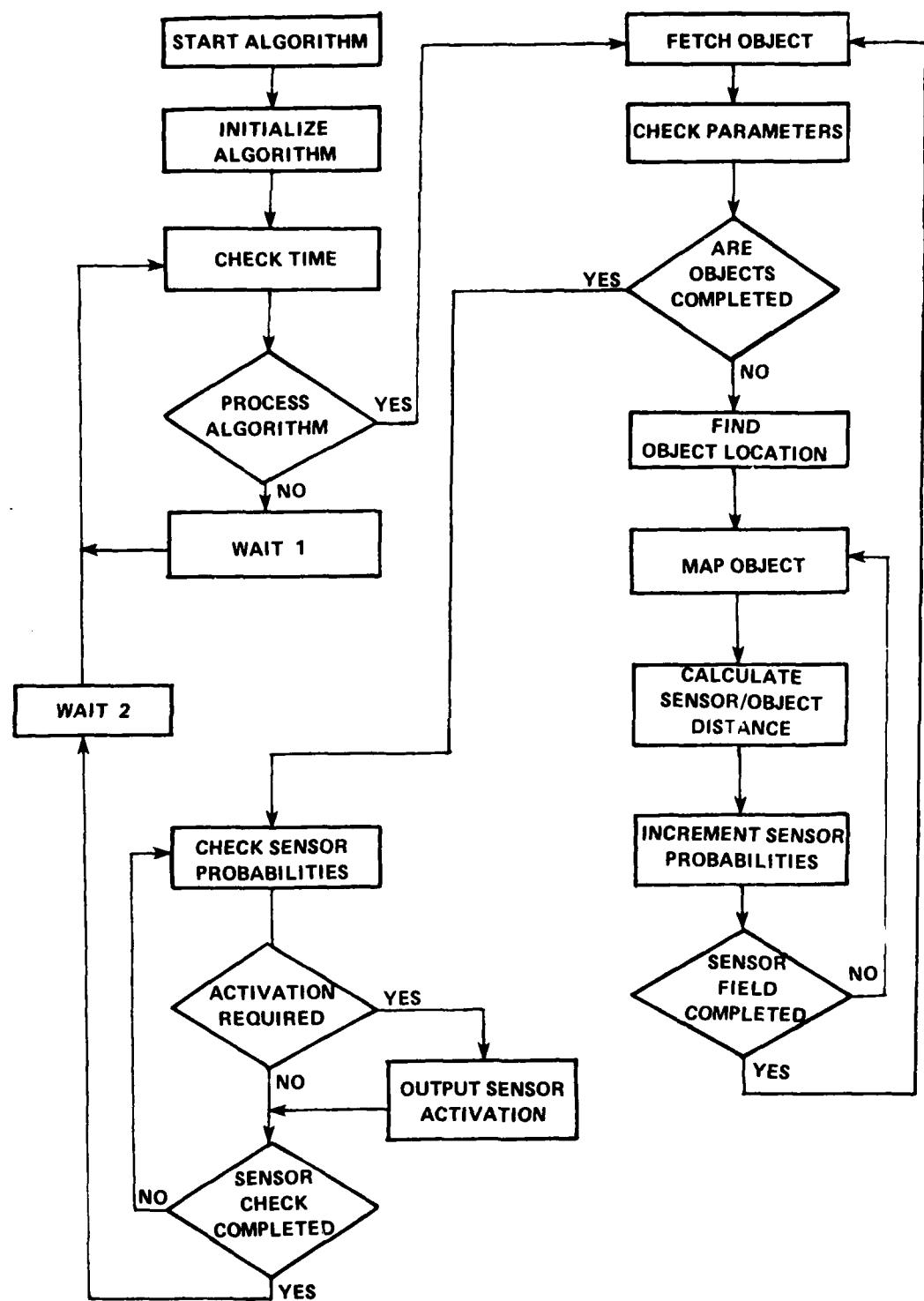


FIG. 22 TASK 6 SIMULATION PROGRAM FLOW DIAGRAM

The system update relocates each object to its new position based on the exact inhibit time value for the current algorithm period, the object speed, and the track which the object is following. The distance between each object and sensor is calculated, and the resulting probabilities and classifications for each sensor are modified, if required.

Once all the objects have been checked against each sensor, the program looks for activation threshold conditions of each sensor. An activation will result whenever the summed probability of detection for a given sensor exceeds a threshold value. Classification is determined from the dominant target which perturbed the given sensor for that period.

After all the sensors have been checked as to their activation condition, the algorithm passes the activation data to Task 3, starts it, and goes into the wait state. When it is finished waiting, it is reactivated and the entire process starts all over again.

The end of the program execution occurs when all the objects reach the end of their respective tracks. At the end, a message is printed to alert the operator to the fact.

General Description

The algorithm basically functions as a discrete state system.¹ A general expression of the describing state equations is as follows:

$$O_i = f_1 (G, O_{i-1}) \quad (1) \quad (B1)$$

$$S_i = f_2 (S_{i-1}, O_i) \quad (2) \quad (B2)$$

where O is the object state matrix, S is the sensor matrix, G the geometry functions, and i the current state. The f_1 and f_2 are state transition functions.

The current object state O_i is functionally determined in (B1) by the geometry function G and the previous object state O_{i-1} . Then the current sensor state S_i is determined in (B2) from O_i and S_{i-1} , the previous sensor state. S_i is interpreted and the appropriate actions taken until the next operation (B1) is begun. Note that the operations of f_1 and f_2 are done in discrete time intervals, which can be varied depending on the computer speed.

The three state variables which define the system are described by (1) geometry (track) parameters, (2) object parameters, and (3) sensor parameters. The basic characteristics of each are defined before the execution of the program, although certain items may be changed during

¹ A discrete state system is a collection of state variables, the value of which at any instant of time, determines the state, or output, of the system.

execution. Thus, the operator merely initializes the state equations with data from (1), (2), and (3) above and starts the program. Once initialized with all three sets of data, the system does not need to be reinitialized unless it is desired to change one or more of the data groups.

APPENDIX C

TASK 1 - THERMAL RECORDER TASK

THERMAL RECORDER TASK

PAGE 1

```

*  

* AUTHOR: AL SLOUTSKY  

*  

*  

* THMRDR TASK BLOCK  

*  

*  

*  

*  

0000R          ENTRY RDRTB, R PTR, W PTR, THMFLG, THMRDR  

0000R          ENTRY TASK1  

0000R          EXTRN LASTBF, RDRBUF, TEXRUN  

*  

*  

*  

0000R          TASK1    EQU    *  

0000R          RDRTB   DS     8          UNUSED  

0000R 0000      DC     0          PARAMETER  

0000R          DS     2          UNUSED  

0000R 0000      DC     0          NO TELI. BUFFER  

0000R 0000      DC     0          LU 0  

0010R 0056      DC     X'861', 0, 0  LU 1-3  

0000  

0000  

0014R 0000      DC     0, 0, 0, 0  LU 4-7  

0000  

0000  

0000  

0000  

001ER 0000      DC     0, 0, 0, 0  LU 8-11  

0000  

0000  

0000  

0000  

0026R 0000      DC     0, 0, 0, 0  LU 12-15  

0000  

0000  

0000  

0000  

002ER          DS     32          REG SAVE AREA  

*  

*  

0001          PTR    EQU    1  

0001          R1     EQU    1  

0002          R2     EQU    2  

0003          R3     EQU    3  

0000          R0     EQU    0  

0006          R6     EQU    6  

*  

*  

*THIS IS THE THERMAL RECORDER TASK (THMRDR).  

*IT IS MADE READY BY THE THMRDR ISR  

004ER          THMRDR EQU    *  

004ER 4810      LH     R1, THMFLG      FIRST TIME THRU TASK?  

011AR          0000  

0052R 4830      B2     INITIAL      YES, BRANCH  

0000R          0000  

0056R 0711      TEXCHF XHR     R1, R1      WAIT FOR  

0056R 4510      CLH     R1, TEXRUN    TASK 3 TO COMPLETE  

0000F

```

THERMAL RECORDER		TASK			
005CR	4330	BZ	60	OUTPUTTING	
006CR	0068R				
006CR	E120	SVC	2, WAIT	CHARACTER	
006CR	011ER				
006CR	4300	B	TEXCHR		
006CR	0056R				
006CR	4810	60	LH	PTR, RPTR	LOAD REAR POINTER
006CR	0116R				
006CR	4010	STH	PTR, WPTR	SET EQUAL TO WRITE POINTER	
006CR	011ER				
007CR	4010	STH	PTR, BUFSIZ	STORE INTO PARA BLOCK	
007CR	0112R				
007CR	CA10	AHI	PTR, 79	INC TO END OF BUFFER	
007CR	004F				
007CR	4010	STH	PTR, BUFEND	STORE ENDING BUFFER ADDRESS	
007CR	0114R				
007CR	2611	AIS	PTR, 1	INCR TO NEXT BUFFER	
007CR	4510	CLH	PTR, FINAL	ARE WE PAST LAST BUFFER?	
008CR	011CR				
008CR	2133	BNES	STORE		
008CR	0810	LHI	PTR, RDBUF	IF NOT, STORE IT ELSE, RE-INITIALIZE POINTER	
008CR	0000F				
008CR	4010	STORE	STH	PTR, RPTR	STORE POINTER FOR TASK 3
008CR	0116R				
008CR	E110	WRITE	SVC	1, WRIBUF	WRITE TO RECORDER
008CR	010ER				
008CR	4300	LH	RO, STAT	GET STATUS IN RO	
008CR	0110R				
008CR	4230	BNZ	ERROR	IF NOT 0, BRANCH TO ERROR ROUTINE	
008CR	00ECR				
008CR	E130	EDJ	SVC	3, 0	
008CR	0000				
008CR	0830	INITIAL	LHI	R3, LASTBF	LOAD LAST BUFFER ADDRESS
008CR	0000F				
00AOR	CA30	AHI	R3, 80	INCR TO BUFFER AREA END	
00AOR	0050				
00AOR	4030	STH	R3, FINAL	STORE FINAL BUFFER LOCATION	
00AOR	011CR				
00AOR	0810	LHI	R1, RDBUF	SET RPTR TO START	
00AOR	008CR				
00AOR	4010	STH	R1, BUFSIZ		
00AOR	0112R				
00B0R	4010	STH	R1, RPTR	OF BUFFER	
00B0R	0116R				
00B0R	CA10	AHI	R1, 79	INCR TO END OF BUFFER	
00B0R	004F				
00B0R	4010	STH	R1, BUFEND	STORE BUFFER ENDING ADDRESS	
00B0R	0114R				
00B0R	E110	SVC	1, WRIBUF		
00B0R	010ER				
00C0R	4300	LH	RO, STAT		
00C0R	0110R				
00C0R	4230	BNZ	ERROR		
00C0R	00ECR				
00C0R	0810	LHI	R1, RDBUF	SET UP BUFFER	
00AAR					

THERMAL RECORDER TASK				PAGE 3
000CR 4010	STH	R1, BUFST		
0112R				
000DR 4010	STH	R1, R PTR	ADDRESSES TO OUTPUT	
0116R				
0004R CA10	AHI	R1, 79	BLANKS FOR RECORDER	
004F				
000ER 4010	STH	R1, BUFEND	GENERATED INTERRUPT	
0114R				
000CR E110	SVC	1, WRIBUF	GENERATE THE FIRST INTERRUPT	
010ER				
00E0R 4800	LH	R0, STAT	FROM RECORDER	
0110R				
00E4R 4230	BNZ	ERROR		
00E0R				
00E8R 4300	B	EOJ		
0026R				
	*			
	*			
00E0R E120	ERROR	SVC	2, UNPACK	UNPACK ERROR MESSAGE
0106R				
00F0R E120	SVC	2, ERMSG		
00F3R 00F3R	SVC	3, 0		
	*			
	*			
	*			
00F8R 0007	ERRMSG	DC	X'00007'	
00FAR 000E	DC	14		
00FCR 492F	DC	C I/O ERROR		
4F20				
4552				
524F				
5220				
0106R	STATUS	DS	4	
	*			
	*			
010FR 0006	UNPACK	DC	X'00006'	
010LR 0106R	DC	STATUS		
	*			
010ER 3801	WRIBUF	DC	X'3801'	WRITE ASCII
0110R	STAT	DS	2	
0112R 000AR	BUFST	DC	RDRBUF	
0114R 0000	BUFEND	DC	0	
0116R 0112R	R PTR	DC	RDRBUF	
0118R 0000	WPTR	DC	0	
011AR 0000	THMFLG	DC	0	
011CR 0000	FINAL	DC	0	
	*			
011ER 000B	WAIT	DC	X'000B'	
0120R 0000	DC	X'0000'		
0122R 0001	DC	X'0001'		
0124R	END			

THERMAL RECORDER DRIVER

PAGE 1

```

* AUTHOR: AL SLUTSKY
*
*
*
0000R           ENTRY RDINIT, THMDVR
0000R           EXTRN ISROVRI, TCBRDR, LIOTRM, THRELG, IOEXIT
0000R           EXTRN TCBTAR
*
*
*
* THIS IS THE DRIVER INITIALIZATION ROUTINE
* ISRINT IS ENTERED THROUGH A SINT. THIS ROUTINE ENABLES THE INT
* AND SETS UP THE ISR ADDRESS.
*
*
0000R THMDVR EQU *           *
0000R DEEO ISRINT DC  DEV, ENHWD  ENABLE INT, HALFWORD MODE
010AR
0004R 90E9          SER  DEV, STAT  GET STATUS
0006R C390          THI  STAT, DU  IS DEVICE UNAVAILABLE?
0001
0004R 2337          B2S  DEVUAV  YES, BRANCH
0000R 07AA          XHR  RA, RA  SET CLOCK
000ER 9A6A          WDR  R6, RA  HIGH
0010R C8F0          LHI  RF, ISR  SET ADDRS TO ISR ROUTINE
0034R
0014R 4300          B    16(DCB)
0010
0018R C890          DEVUAV LHI  STAT, X'A000'  SET STATUS TO DU
A000
0010R 4030          STH  STAT, 38(DCB)  STORE IN DCB
0026
0020R DEEO          DC  DEV, DISARM  DISARM INT
010BR
0024R C8FD          LHI  RF, 20(DCB)  SET ADDRS TO IGNORE INT
0014
0028R 24D1          LIS  DCB, 1
002AR 64D0          ATL  DCB, LIOTRM
0000F
002ER 2701          SIS  DCB, 1
0030R 4300          B    16(DCB)  RETURN AND SAVE REGS
0010
*
*
*
* THIS ROUTINE MAKES THE RECORDER TASK (THMRDR) READY WHEN AN 'IN'
* IS RECEIVED FROM THE RECORDER SIGNALING THAT IT IS READY TO REC
* NEW DATA
*
*
0034R ISR EQU *           *
0034R DEEO DC  DEV, DISARM  DISARM INTERRUPTS
010BR
0038R 4890          LH   STAT, 6(TCB)  LOAD TASK STATUS

```

THERMAL RECORDER DRIVER

PAGE 2

0006			
003CR 0590	CLHI	STAT, X 16000	DORMANT
0000			
0040R 4280	BNF	16(DCB)	NO RETURN
00010			
0044R 4890	LH	STAT, 18(TCB)	SET
00012			
0048R 4090	STH	STAT, 32(TCB)	CURRENT
00010			
004CR 4890	LH	STAT, 20(TCB)	PSW TO
00014			
0050R 4090	STH	STAT, 34(TCB)	INITIA PSW
00022			
0054R 0E90	SHR	R9, R9	TASK STATUS
0055R 4090	STH	STAT, 6(TCB)	ZERO R9
00008			
0058R DEE0	OC	DEV, ENHWD	ENABLE INTERRUPTS
01000			
005ER 24D1	LIS	DCB, 1	
0060R 64D0	ATL	DCB, L1OTRM	
002CR			
0064R 27D1	SIS	DCB, 1	
0066R 4300	B	16(DCB)	RETURN
0010			

*

*

*

*THIS IS THE DRIVER FOR THE THERMAL RECORDER. IT IS CALLED BY SV

*

*

0000	RO	EDU	0
0001	R1	EDU	1
0002	R2	EDU	2
0003	R3	EDU	3
0004	R4	EDU	4
0005	R5	EDU	5
0006	R6	EDU	6
0007	R7	EDU	7
0008	R8	EDU	8
0009	STAT	EDU	9
0009	R9	EDU	9
000A	RA	EDU	10
000A	R10	EDU	10
000B	RB	EDU	11
0001	DU	EDU	1
000C	TCB	EDU	12
000D	DCB	EDU	13
000E	DEV	EDU	14
000F	RF	EDU	15
0038	WRITE	EDU	X 38
	*		
006AF	RDINIT	EDU	*
0060R 4280	LH	R9, TRMFLG	IF NOT FIRST TIME BRANCH TO
00008			
006ER 4280	BNZ	RDTRVR	RDTRVR
0040R			

PAGE 1 3

 THERMAL RECORDER DRIVER

0072R 24A1	LIS	R10, 1	SET THMFLG	
0074R 40A0	STH	R10, THMFLG		
006CR				
0078R 08C2	LHR	TCB, R2	LOAD TCB, DCB, DEV	
007AR 90C8	SRIS	TCB, S		
007CR 48C0	LH	TCB, TCBTAB(TCB)	GET TCB ADDRESS	
0000F				
0080R 08D1	LHR	DCB, R1	ADDR FOR EVENTUAL STORAGE	
0082R 08E6	LHR	DEV, R6	IN DCB REGS AREA	
0084R 08F0	LHI	RF, ISRINT	LOAD ADDR FOR ISRINT	
0000R				
0088R 0880	LHI	R8, X'4000'		
4000				
008CR 9598	EPSR	R9, RS	MASK INT. EXTERNAL	
008ER 0020	STM	R2, 28(DCB)	SAVE REGS FOR ISRINT	
001C				
0092R E20E	SINT	0(DEV)	GO TO ISRINT ROUTINE	
0000				
0096R 9589	EPSR	R8, R9		
0098R 487D	LH	R7, 38(DCB)	LOAD STATUS FROM DCB	
0026				
009CR 4300	B	IOEXIT	EXIT DRIVER INITIALIZE	
0000F				
*				
*				
*				
00A0R 08F3	RDRDRV	LHR	RS, R4	LOAD FUNCT AND LU
00A2R 90C1	SRIS	RS, S	ISOLATE FUNCTION	
00A4R C580	CLHI	RS, WRITE	IS IT A WRITE	
0058				
00A8R 4230	BNE	ILFUND	NO. BRANCH	
008ER				
00A9R 90d9	BSR	RS, STAT	GET STATUS	
00AER 0390	THI	STAT, DU	IS DEVICE UNAVAILABLE	
0001				
00B2R 4230	BNZ	DEVNAV	YES BRANCH	
0000R				
00B6R 2309	BS	OUTPUT	BRANCH TO OUTPUT ROUTINE	
*				
*				
*				
00B8R C670	ILFUND	LHI	R7, X'0000'	
0000				
00BCR 4300	B	IOEXIT		
009ER				
*				
*				
*				
00C0R C870	DEVNAV	LHI	R7, X' A000'	SET STATUS TO DU
A000				
00C4R 4300	B	IOEXIT	BRANCH TO EXIT	
008ER				
*				
*				
*				
00e8R 4353	QUITPUT	LH	RS, 4(R3)	START ADDR OF WRITE BUFFER

THERMAL RECORDER DRIVER

PAGE 4

0004				
00CCR 0700		XHR	R0, R0	
00CFR 0EA0		LHI	R10, 128	CLOCK IS 7TH BIT OF HALFWORD
0080				
00D2R 48B0		LH	R8, X'2EA'	TO SYNC CLOCK
02EA				
00D8R 45B0	SYNC	CLH	R8, X'2EA'	SO THAT OUTPUTTING STARTS
02EA				
00D9R 43B0		BE	SYNC	AFTER REAL TIME CLK INTERRUPT
00D6R				
00DR R DE60		DC	R6, DISARM	
010DR				
00E1R 2302		BS	OUT	
00E4R 2651	OUT1	AIS	RS, 1	
00E6R 0395	OUT	LB	R9, 0(R5)	LOAD BYTE
0000				
00E9R 0790		XHI	R9, X'11F'	COMPONENT FOR OUTPUT
001F				
00EER 9A69		WDR	R6, R9	OUTPUT CHAR
00F0R 0690		OHR	R9, R10	ADD CLOCK TO CHAR
00F1R 9A69		WDR	R6, R9	OUTPUT BYTE PLUS CLOCK
00F4R D200		STB	R0, 0(R5)	ZERO BUF LOC FROM WHICH CHAR WAS O-
0000				
00F6R 4553		CLH	RS, 6(R3)	IF 80 CHAR HAVE NOT BEEN OUTPUT
0006				
00FCR 4230		BNE	OUT1	BRANCH TO OUT1
00E4R				
0100R 0777		XHR	R7, R7	
0102R DE60		DC	R6, ENHWD	
010AR 010AR				
0106R 4300		B	IOEXIT	RETURN TO USER
00D7R				
010AR 6000	ENHWD	DC	X'6000'	
010FR	DISARM	END	ENHWD+1	
010CR				

TASK 2

LINE PRINTER TASK

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 1

*

*

* LINE PRINTER TASK

*

* REWRITTEN AND DEBUGGED BY

* RICH MARTINO & JOE KARAKOWSKI

*

*

*

0000R	EXTRN LPFLAG, ININUM
0000R	EXTRN CURSEC, CURNUM, INISEC, DBUFF1, DBUFF2
0000R	EXTRN @AHLOX, @AHLOY, @AHRN, @AHSZE
0000R	EXTRN @AHTBR, @AHTIM, @AHTYP
0000R	ENTRY LNP, LNPTB

*

* LINE PRINTER TASK CONTROL BLOCK

*

0000R	LNPTB	DS	8	UNUSED
0006R	0000	DC	0	PARAMETER
0008R		DS	2	UNUSED
000CR	0000	DC	0	NO TELL BUFFER
000ER	0000	DC	0, X'621', X'4061', 0	LU 0-3

0062

0406

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

0000

* REGISTER SAVE AREA

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 2

000F	R15	EQU	15	
0009	WORK	EQU	9	
0005	RS	EQU	5	
	*			
0000	ZERO	EQU	0	
001F	PGE.MAX	EQU	30	
0008	CMAX	EQU	8	
9006	EOF	EQU	X'9006'	
	*			
	*			
	*			
	*			
004ER	LNP	EQU	*	
004ER	0B00	SHR	ZERO, ZERO	SET REG
0050R	4000	STH	ZERO, IOFLG	SET FLAG TO NO ERROR
01F8R				
0051R	4810	LH	CSEC, INISEC	LOAD INITIAL SECTOR OF THE PROGRAM
0000F				
0058R	4820	LH	CNUM, ININUM	
0000F				
005CR	0520	CLHI	CNUM, CMAX	
0008				
0060R	4280	BL	DBUF	
0066R				
0064R	0B22	REINIT	SHR	CURRENT NUMBER
0064R	0B30	DBUF	LHI	LOAD CURRENT BUFFER ADDRESS
0000F				
006AF	0310	THI	CSEC, 1	
0001				
006FR	2333	BZS	DONE	
0070R	0B30	LHI	CBUF, DBUFF2	
0000F				
0074R	DONE	EQU	*	
0074R	CHNSEC	LH	WORK, LFFLAG	LOAD L. P. FLAG INTO REG
0078R	4210	BM	CHFLG	
0088R				
007CR	0870	LHI	NDPAGE, PGE.MAX	LOAD REG WITH NO. ON PAGE
001E				
0080R	0870	LHI	WORK, -1	LOAD LINE PRINTER FLAG WITH -1
FFFF				
0084R	4090	STH	WORK, LFFLAG	
0076R				
0088R	2129	CHFLG	BPS	BRANCH IF POSITIVE
0088R	4510	CLH	CSEC, CURSEC	SECTORS EQUAL ?
0000F				
008ER	4280	BNE	PAGE2	
0146R				
0092R	4520	CLH	CNUM, CURNUM	RECORD NUMBERS EQUAL
0000F				
0096R	4280	BNE	GETNXT	
00A2R				
0099R	WAIT	EQU	*	
0099R	E120	SVC	2, INTFFB	

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 3

020CR				
000ER 4300	B	CHKSEC		
0074R				
00A1R 0843	GETNXT	LHR	BUFA, CBUF	ADD TO NUMBER SINCE LAST PAGE
00A4R 2671	NEXTRC	AIS	NOFGE, 1	
00A3R C570		CLHI	NOFGE, PGEMAX	IF LESS NO HEADING
001E				
00AAR 4320		BNP	SKPHD	
000CR				
00AER 0B77		SHR	NOFGE, NOFGE	
00B0R		EDU	*	
00B0R E110	HD5V0	SVC	1, HDRBLK	WRITE ASCII AND WAIT ON LU 1
0212R				
00B4R 4850		LH	RS, HDRBLK+2	LOAD STATUS
0214R				
00B6R 4230		BNZ	IOERR1	IF ERROR BRANCH
0180R				
000ER 4000		STH	ZERO, IOFLG	RESET FLAG
01F6R				
000CR 08B2	SKPHD	LHR	R11, CNUM	
00C2R 08A0		LHI	R10, @AHSIZE	
0000F				
*				
*				
*				
00C6R 0CAH		MHR	R10, R10	COMPUTE DISP INTO BUFFER
00C8R 0A4B		AHR	BUFA, R11	GET ADRS OF DISC RECORD
*	FORMAT RID (RID)	LIS	R12, 3	LENTH
00C9R 24C9		LHI	R13, @AHLEN(BUFA)	ORIGIN
00D4R 08D4				
0000F				
00D0R 08E0		LHI	R14, LFBUF+AHRH	
0230R				
00D4R 41F0		BAL	R15, MVC	
0266R				
*	FORMAT TYPE (TTT)	LIS	R12, 3	
00D6R 24C9		LHI	R13, @AH1YP(BUFA)	
00DAR 08D4				
0000F				
00D0R 08E0		LHI	R14, AHTYP+LFB1+F	
0240R				
00E2R 41F0		BAL	R15, MVC	
0266R				
*	FORMAT EAST (XXXXXX)	LIS	R12, 6	
00E6R 24C9		LHI	R13, @AHLOX(BUFA)	
00E8R 08D4				
0000F				
00E0R 08E0		LHI	R14, LFBUF+AHLOX	
0245R				
00F0R 41F0		BAL	R15, MVC	
0266R				
*	FORMAT NORTH (YYYYYY)	LIS	R12, 6	
00F4R 24C9		LHI	R13, @AHLOY(BUFA)	
00F6R 08D4				
0000F				
00F0R 08E0		LHI	R14, LFBUF+AHLOY	
0266R				

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 4

000ER	41FO	BAL	R15, MVC	
	0266R	* FORMAT TIME (HHMMSS)		
0102R	2406	LIS	R12, 6	
0104R	0804	LHI	R13, @AHTIM(BUFA)	
	0000F			
0108R	C8E0	LHI	R14, LPBUF+AHTIM	
	0253R			
010CR	41FO	BAL	R15, MVC	
	0266R	* FORMAT TBR (****)		
0110R	2404	LIS	R12, 4	
0112R	0804	LHI	R13, @AHTBR(BUFA)	
	0000F			
0114R	C8E0	LHI	R14, LPBUF+AHTBR	
	025AR			
0116R	41FO	BAL	R15, MVC	
	0266R			
011FR	LP5VC	EOU	*	
011ER	E110	SVC	1, LPBLK	WRITE ASCII AND WAIT ON LU 2
	0256R			
0120R	4650	LH	RS, LPBLK+2	
	0260R			
0126R	4230	BNZ	IOERR2	
	0168R			
012AR	4000	STH	ZERO, IOFLG	SET FLAG TO NO ERROR
	01F8R			
012ER	2621	AIS	CNUM, 1	
0130R	4020	STH	CNUM, ININUM	
	005AR			
0134R	C520	CLHI	CNUM, CMAX	
	0008			
0138R	4280	BL	CHRSEC	
	0074R			
013CR	2611	AIS	CSEC, 1	
013ER	4010	STH	CSEC, INISEC	
	005ER			
0142R	4300	B	REINIT	BRANCH TO REINITALIZE
	0064R			
0146R	C8F1	PAGE2	LHI	R15, 1(CSEC)
	0001			
014AR	45FO	CLH	R15, CURSEC	
	008CR			
014ER	4330	BF	GETNXT	
	00A2R			
0152R	0840	LHI	BUFA, DISCBUF	
	027AR			
0156R	4510	CLH	CSEC, DPBLK+S	
	0382R			
015AR	4330	BE	NEXTRD	
	00A4R			
015ER	4010	DOSVC	STH	CSEC, DPBLK+S
	0382R			
016CR	DOSVC	EOU	*	
0162R	E110	SVC	1, DPBLK	WRITE RANDOM AND WAIT ON LU 2

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 5
 037AR
 0164R 4850 LH RS, DPELK+2 LOAD STATUS
 037CR
 0164R 4330 BZ NEXTRD
 00A4R
 0165R 0550 CLHI RS, EOF
 90C6
 0172R 4230 BNE IOERR3
 0190R
 0176R 4000 STH ZERO, IOFLG
 01F8R
 0171R 0B11 SHR CSEC, CSEC
 0171R 4300 B DSVC
 0156R
 0180R 41F0 IOERR1 BAL R15, IOERR
 0193R
 0184R 4300 B DSVC BRANCH TO PRINT HEADING AGAIN
 00B0R
 0185R 41F0 IOERR2 BAI R15, IOERR
 0193R
 0186R 4300 B LPDSVC BRANCH TO PRINT LNPTR BUFFER AGAIN
 011ER
 0190R 41F0 IOERR3 BAL R15, IOERR
 0193R
 0194R 4300 B DSVC DSVC BRANCH TO DISC WRITE AGAIN
 0162R
 0198R 4890 IOERR LH WORK, IOFLG
 01FER
 0190R 4230 BNZ WAIT2
 01B4R
 01A0R 40F0 STH R15, IOFLG
 01FER
 01A4R 4050 STH RS, ERSTAT
 020ER
 01AER 41F0 BAL R15, UNPK BRANCH TO HEX/ASCII UNPACK ROUTINE
 01BER
 020ER 020ER DC ERSTAT, STATUS
 01BOR 4120 SVC 2, ERROR
 01FAR
 01B4R 4120 SVC 2, INTFFB
 020ER
 01BER 48F0 LH R15, IOFLG
 01FER
 01BOR 030F BR R15
 *
 * UNPACK ROUTINE TO CONVERT HEX TO ASCII
 *
 01BER 48EF UNPK LH R14, 0(R15)
 0000
 01C2R 480F LH R13, 2(R15)
 0002
 01C6R 240C LIS R12, 12
 01C8F 48DE LH R11, 0(R14)
 0000
 01CCR 084B UNPK1 LHR R10, R11

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

01CER	0EAC	SRHL	R10, 0(R12)
	0000		
01D2R	C4A0	NHI	R10, 15
	000F		
01D6R	D5AA	LB	R10, UTAB(R10)
	01E8R		
01DAR	D2AD	STB	R10, 0(R13)
	0000		
01DER	26D1	AIS	R13, 1
01FOR	27C4	SIS	R12, 4
01EIR	221B	BNMS	UNPK1
01E4R	430F	B	4(R15)
	0004		

*
* PARAMETER BLOCKS
*

01E8R	3031	UTAB	DC	C'0123456789ABCDEF'
	3233			
	3435			
	3637			
	3839			
	4142			
	4344			
	4546			
01F8R	10F6	DS	2	I/O ERROR FLAG
01FOR	0007	ERROR	DC	7, 14, C' I/O ERROR '
	000E			
	492F			
	4F20			
	4552			
	524F			
	5220			
0208R		STATUS	DS	4
0208R		ERSTAT	EOU	STATUS
0200R	000B	INTPER	DC	11, 0, 1000
	0000			ONE SECOND WAIT
	03F8			
0212R	2801	HDRBLK	DC	X'2801', 0, BEGHDR, ENDHDR
	0000			
021AR	021AR			
021AR	0237R			
021AR	5142	BEGHDR	DC	C'RID TYPE EAST NORTH TIME TBR
	4420			
	5459			
	5045			
	2020			
	4541			
	5354			
	2020			
	4E4F			
	5254			
	4820			
	2020			
	5449			
	4D45			
	2020			

- LINE PRINTER TASK FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 7

5442
5220

023BR ENDHDR EQU *-1
023CR 5249 LFBUF DC C'RID TTT XXXXXX YYYYYY HHMMSS TBR
4420
5454
5420
2058
5858
5858
5820
5959
5959
5959
2048
484D
4053
5320
5442
5220

025DR LFBUFE EQU *-1
025ER 2801 LFBLK DC X'2801', 0, LFBUF, LFBUFE
0000
023CR
025DR
*
* BYTE HANDLING ROUTINE FOR EACH FORMAT
*
0266R MVC EQU *
0266R D39D NXTB LB WORK, 0(R13)
0000
026AR D29E STB WORK, 0(R14)
0000
026ER 26D1 AIS R13, 1
0270R 26E1 AIS R14, 1
0272R 27C1 SIS R12, 1
0274R 4220 BP NXTB BRANCH ON PLUS TO NEXT BYTE
0266R
0278R 030F BR R15 RETURN
027AR DSCBUF DS 256
037AR 4002 DFBLK DC X'4002', 0, DSCBUF, DSCBUF+255, -1
0000
027AR
0379R
FFFF

0384R END

TASK 3

INPUT PROCESSING TASK

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 1

```

*
*
* INPUT PROCESSING TASK
*
*
* REWRITTEN AND DEBUGGED BY .
* RICH MARTINO & JOE KARAKOWSKI
*
*
* TO INITIALIZE THE INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE, THE BITS
* OF NCHSTA MUST FIRST BE SET FOR EACH RECVR CHANNEL
* TO BE ACTIVATED (NUMBERED FROM RIGHT TO LEFT).
* THEN A CALL TASK MESSAGE (CHMESS) OF "0" MUST BE
* PLACED IN THE INPUT QUEUE (INPQ).
*
* THE RECEIVER LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER IS THE SAME AS THE RECEIVER
* CHANNEL NUMBER
*
* DEFINED CONSTANTS
*

```

0000	R0	EQU	0	
0001	R1	EQU	1	
0002	R2	EQU	2	
0003	R3	EQU	3	
0004	R4	EQU	4	
0005	R5	EQU	5	
0006	R6	EQU	6	
0007	R7	EQU	7	
0008	R8	EQU	8	
0009	R9	EQU	9	
000A	R10	EQU	10	
000B	R11	EQU	11	
000C	R12	EQU	12	
000D	R13	EQU	13	
000E	R14	EQU	14	
000F	R15	EQU	15	
0020	RST	EQU	X'20'	
0040	SET	EQU	X'40'	
000E	LINK1	EQU	14	
000D	LINK2	EQU	13	
0022	ABSIZE	EQU	34	
	*			
0001	RCV1	EQU	1	RECVR LOGICAL UNITS
0002	RCV2	EQU	2	
0003	RCV3	EQU	3	
0004	RCV4	EQU	4	
0005	RCV5	EQU	5	
0006	RCV6	EQU	6	
	*			
0006	NOCHAN	EQU	6	NO. OF RECVR CHANS
	*			
0000R	ENTRY INPQ, INPFRQ, TASK3, NUMRCH, CHMESS			
0000R	ENTRY RCVR1, INTBUF			
	*			
0000R	EXTRN ACTADM, ADMTAR, CHSTA, NCHSTA			

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 2

0000R EXTRN CONASC, CRTOUT, TYPE
0000R EXTRN INCTSE, WDCTSI, ADCTSI
0000R EXTRN INCTS1, WDCTS1, ADCTS1
0000R EXTRN @ADM82, @LTMAC
0000R EXTRN @LTMA2
0000R EXTRN @NUACT, @SNSTP, @LCBR
0000R EXTRN TEXAS, @RECNO

*

*

* INPUT PROCESSING TASK CONTROL BLOCK

*

*

0000R	TASKS	DS	8	UNUSED
0000R		DS	2	ADRS INPUT SLOT
0000R		DS	2	UNUSED
0000R		DS	2	UNUSED TELL BUFFER
0000R 0000		DC	0	LU00-UNUSED
0010R 0080		DC	X'80'	LU01-RCVR1
0010R 0081		DC	X'81'	LU02-RCVR2
0010R 0082		DC	X'82'	LU03-RCVR3
0010R 0083		DC	X'83'	LU04-RCVR4
0010R 0084		DC	X'84'	LU05-RCVR5
0010R 0085		DC	X'85'	LU06-RCVR6
0010R 0000		DC	0, 0	
0000				
0020R 0010		DC	X'10'	LU09-SITUATION DISPLAY
0020R 0014		DC	X'14'	LU10-AREA DISPLAY
0024R 0000		DC	0	
0026R 0000		DC	0, 0, 0, 0	UNUSED LUNS
0000				
0000				
0000				
002ER		DS	32	REGISTER SAVE AREA
004ER F000	INFO	DB	252, 0, 0, 0	
0000				
0052R		DS	504	INPUT QUEUE STORAGE
0000				

*

*

* INPUT PROCESSING MAIN PROGRAM

*

*

*

024ER 0700	INPPRO	XHR	R0, R0	LOAD R0 WITH 0
024ER 2411		LIS	R1, 1	LOAD R1 WITH 1

*

*

* INPUT DATA, VALIDATE, AND CHECK RECEIVER STATUS

*

024ER 6630	DATAIN	RTL	R3, INFO	INPUT CHANNEL NUMBER
004ER				
0252R 4340		BFL	4, CRDATA	IF LST ENTRY, GO TO CRDATA
0254R				
0254R 0722		XHR	R2, R2	RESET ENTRY FLAG
0254R E120	LISTERR	SVL	2, ERRLIST	PRINT "NO LIST ENTRY"
0204R				

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 3
025CR 4300 B ROSTCR
0322R BRANCH TO ROSTCR

*
* THE FOLLOWING IS THE DEFINITION OF A RECEIVER PARAMETER
* BLOCK.
*
* THE PARAMETER BLOCK CONTAINS:
* FCT CODE (BYTE 1)
* LOGICAL UNIT NO. (BYTE 2)
* STATUS (BYTE 3)
* DEVICE NUMBER (BYTE 4)
* INPUT QUEUE NAME (BYTE 5 & 6)
*
* THE RECEIVER LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER IS THE SAME AS THE
* RECEIVER CHANNEL NUMBER
*
* RECEIVER PARAMETER BLOCKS
*

0260R 4001	RCVR1	DC	X'4000' +RCV1	
0262R		DS	2	
0264R 004ER		DC	INFO	
	*			
0266R 4002	RCVR2	DC	X'4000' +RCV2	
0268R		DS	2	
026AR 004ER		DC	INFO	
	*			
026CR 4003	RCVR3	DC	X'4000' +RCV3	
026ER		DS	2	
0270R 004ER		DC	INFO	
	*			
0272R 4004	RCVR4	DC	X'4000' +RCV4	
0274R		DS	2	
0276R 004ER		DC	INFO	
	*			
0278R 4005	RCVR5	DC	X'4000' +RCV5	
027AR		DS	2	
027CR 004ER		DC	INFO	
	*			
027ER 4006	RCVR6	DC	X'4000' +RCV6	
0280R		DS	2	
0282R 004ER		DC	INFO	
	*			
	*			
0284R 2421	CKDATA	LIS	R2, 1	SET ENTRY FLAG
0286R 0843		LHR	R4, R3	LOAD R4 WITH DATA
0288R 4310		BNM	CKMESS	IF NOT MINUS, GO TO CKMESS
028FR				
	*			
0280R C430	CKSTAT	NHI	R3, X'7FFF'	REMOVE SIGN BIT
7FFF				
0290R 0930		CHR	R3, R0	COMPARE CH NO. WITH 0
0292R 4330		BE	INVDTA	IF 0, GO TO INVDTA
0300R				
0296R C930		CHI	R3, NOCHAN	COMPARE WITH NO CH
0006				
029AR 4220		BP	INVDTA	IF PLUS, GO TO INVDTA

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 4
 0300R
 029ER C883 LHI R8, X'30'(R3) LOAD R8 WITH CH NO. IN ASCII
 0030
 02A2R D280 STB R8, UNAVAL+13 STORE CH NO. IN MESSAGE
 0315R
 02A6R E120 SVC 2, UNAVAL PRINT "RECVR NO. X NOT AVAIL "
 0308R
 02A9R C840 LHI R4, X'FFFF' LOAD R4 WITH X'FFFF'
 FFFF
 02AER C850 LHI R5, X'FFFFE' LOAD R5 WITH X'FFFFE'
 FFFE
 02B2R EB43 RLL R4, -1(R3) SHIFT LEFT NO. CH - 1
 FFFF
 02B6R 4450 NH R5, CHSTA RESET CHAN STATUS BIT
 0000F
 02BAR 4050 STH R5, CHSTA STORE CHSTA WITH BIT RESET
 02B8R
 02BER E130 SVC 3, 0 EOJ
 0000
 *
 02C2R 0000 CHMESS DC 0 CALL TASK MESSAGE
 *
 02C4R 0007 ERRLST DC 7
 02C6R 000E DC 14
 02C8R 4E4F DC C'NO LIST ENTRY'
 204C
 4959
 5420
 454E
 5452
 5920
 *
 02D6R 0007 ERRDAT DC 7
 02D8R 0014 DC 20
 02DAR 494E DC C'INVALID CHANNEL NO.'
 5641
 4049
 4420
 4348
 414E
 4E45
 4020
 4E4F
 2E20
 *
 02EFR 2135 CKMESS BNZS CKOK
 02FOR 4800 LH R12, CHSTA IF NOT 0, GO TO CKOK
 02RDR
 02F4R 4300 B STACHK LOAD R12 WITH CHAN STATUS
 032ER
 *
 02F8R C930 CKOK CHI R3, NOCHAN COMP CHAN NO. WITH NO. CHAN
 0006
 02FCR 4320 BNP ROSTCH IF NOT PLUS, GO TO ROSTCH
 0322R
 0300R E120 INVDTA SVC 2, ERRINT PRINT "INVALID DATA"

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THF SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 5

0206R
 0304R E130 SVC 3,0 EOJ
 0000

*

*

0308R 0007 UNAVAI DC 7
 030AR 0016 DC 22
 030CR 5243 DC C1RCVR NO. UNAVAILABLE
 5652
 204E
 4F2E
 2020
 2055
 4E41
 5641
 4940
 4142
 4045

*

*

RECEIVER STATUS ROUTINE

*

0322R 4800 R0STCK LH R12,CHSTA LOAD R12 WITH CHAN STATUS
 02F2R
 0326R 4900 CH R12,NCHSTA COMP CHSTA WITH NCHSTA
 0000F
 032AR 4330 BE CHENT IF 0, SKIP UPDATE
 0436R
 032ER 4800 STACHR LH R13,NCHSTA LOAD R13 WITH NXT CHAN STATUS
 0328R
 0332R C841 LHI R4,NODCHAN(R1) LOAD R4 WITH NO. CH + 1
 0006
 0336R 0851 LHR RS,R1 LOAD RS WITH 1
 0338R C054 SLHL RS,-1(R4) SHFT RS LFT BY NO. CH
 FFFF
 033CR 9051 NXTCR SRUS RS,1 SHFT RS RGT BY 1 BIT POSITION
 033ER 0B41 SHR R4,R1 SUBTRACT 1 FROM CH NO.
 0340R 4330 BZ PRTMES IF 0, GO TO PRTMES
 0426R
 0344R C894 LHI R9,-1(R4) LOAD R9 WITH NO. CH - 1
 FFFF
 0348R 4050 MH R8,SIX MULT R9 BY 6
 0360R
 034CR 0875 LHR R7,RS LOAD R7 WITH SET BIT
 034ER 0470 NHR R7,R1 ISOLATE STATUS BIT
 0350R 2336 BZS RSTCHA IF 0, GO TO RSTCHA
 0352R D1E0 LM R14,ON LOAD RCVR STATUS IN ASCII
 0416R
 0356R C8B0 LHI R11,SET LOAD R11 WITH FCT CODE
 0040
 0358R 2305 B6 SETRST GO TO SETRST
 035UR D1E0 LM R14,OFF LOAD RCVR STATUS IN ASCII
 041AR
 0360R C8B0 LHI R11,RST LOAD R11 WITH FCT CODE
 0020
 0364R D2B9 SETRST STD R11,RCVR1(R7) STORE FCT CODE IN PFA LCF

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 6

0260R					
0368R	E119	SVC	1, RCVR1(R9)	SET OR RESET RCVR	
0260R					
0360R	4889	LH	R8, RCVR1+2(R9)	CHECK STATUS	
0262R					
0370R	2136	BNZS	COMPBT	IF NOT 0, GO TO COMPBT	
0372R	00E9	STM	R14, RCVSTA+2(R9)	STORE RCVR STATUS IN MESS.	
03F4R					
0376R	08A7	LHR	R10, R7	LOAD R10 WITH STATUS BIT	
0378R	4300	B	SETBIT	GO TO SETBIT	
03A0R					
037CR	C480	COMPBT	NHI	R8, X'FF00'	DELETE RIGHT BYTE FROM R8
	FF00				
0380R	C980	CHI	R8, X'A000'	COMPARE STATUS WITH X'A000'	
	A000				
0384R	2136	BNZS	ILEG	IF NOT 0, GO TO ILEG	
0386R	01E0	LM	R14, DU	LOAD RCVR STATUS IN ASCII	
041ER					
0388R	00E9	STM	R14, RCVSTA+2(R9)	STORE RCVR STATUS IN MESS	
03F4R					
038ER	2305	BS	CONTCK	BRANCH TO CONTCK	
0390R	01E0	LM	R14, ILL	LOAD RCVR STATUS IN ASCII	
0422R					
0394R	00E9	STM	R14, RCVSTA+2(R9)	STORE RCVR STATUS IN MESS	
03F4R					
0398R	08A0	CONTCK	LHI	R10, X'FFFF'	LOAD R10 WITH ALL 1'S
	FFFF				
039CR	08A7	SHR	R10, R7	COMPLEMENT BIT	
039ER	04A5	NHR	R10, R5	AND WITH SET BIT	
03A0R	0890	SETBIT	LHI	R9, X'FFFF'	LOAD R9 WITH ALL 1'S
	FFFF				
03A4R	0895	SHR	R9, R5	COMPLEMENT SET BIT	
03A6R	04C9	NHR	R12, R9	REMOVE BIT FROM CHSTA	
03A8R	06CA	0HR	R12, R10	ADD BIT TO CHSTA	
03AAR	4300	B	NXTCH	GO TO NXTCH	
038CR					
*					
03AER	0006	NUMCH	DC	NOCHAN	NUMBER OF CHANNELS
03B0R	0006	SIX	DC	6	
*					
03B2R	0007	RCVSTM	DC	7	
03B4R	002F		DC	46	
03B6R	4348		DC	C'CHANNEL -	
	414E				
	4E45				
	4C20				
	2D20				
03C0R	2020		DC	01 1 2 3	
	2031				
	2020				
	2032				
	2020				
	2033				
	2020				

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 8

*
 043AR 6620 CONTIN RTL R2, INFO INPUT ID AND DATA
 004ER
 043ER 6640 RTL R4, INFO INPUT TIME(HRS & MIN)
 004ER
 0442R 6650 RTL R5, INFO INPUT TIME(SEC & 120TH'S)
 004ER
 0446R 4340 BFC 4, LDDATA IF LIST ENTRY, GO TO LDDATA
 0452R
 044AR E120 SVC 2, ERRLST PRINT "NO LIST ENTRY"
 02C4R
 044FR E130 SVC 3, 0 EOJ
 *
 0452R 0862 LDDATA LHR R6, R7 LOAD R6 WITH ID & DATA
 0454R 0873 LHI R7, -1(R3) LOAD R7 WITH CH NO. -1
 FFFF
 0458R EB60 R11 R6, 6 COMBINE CH & ID IN R7
 0006
 045CR D3B7 LB R11, ADMTAB(R7) LOAD R11 WITH SENSOR NUMBER
 0000F
 0460R 08BB LHR R11, R11 SET FLAGS
 0462R 4230 BNZ LCTNLG IF NOT 0, GO TO LCTNLG
 0494R
 0466R 6110 ERROHA AHM R1, INCTSE INCR CTR
 0000F
 046AR 6110 AHM R1, INCTSI INCR CTR
 0000F
 046ER E130 SVC 3, 0 EOJ
 0472R INTBUF DS ABSZE
 *
 *
 * FIND ADDRESS IN ADMIN LOG
 *
 0494R D8C0 LCTNLG LHI R12, @ADM\$Z LOAD R12 WITH RECORD SIZE
 0000F
 0498R Z7B1 SIS R11, 1 SUBTRACT 1 FROM SENSOR NUMBER
 049AR 0C4C MHR R10, R12 MULT SENSOR NO. BY SIZE
 049CR CAB0 AHI R11, ACTADM ADD ADDR OF ADMIN LOG
 *
 * ROUTINE TO DETERMINE IF DATA IS TO BE OUTPUT
 * TO THE TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER
 *
 04A0R D398 RDRROUT LB R2, @RFEND(R11) LOAD RECORDER NUMBER
 0000F
 04A4R C920 CHI R2, 1 IS DATA TO BE OUTPUT TO RECORDER 1
 0001
 04A8R 2133 BNFS UPDATE
 04AAR 41E0 BAL LINK1, TEXAS IF NOT, CONTINUE ON THRU INF
 0000F
 *
 *
 *
 *

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 9
 * UPDATE ADMIN LOG EXTENSION & INCR ACTIV CTR
 *
 04AER 404B UPDATE STH R4, @LTMAC(R11) STORE TIME (HR & MIN)
 0000F
 04E2R 405B STH R5, @LTMA2(R11) STORE TIME (SEC & 120TH'S)
 0000F
 04B6R 611B AHM R1, @NDACT(R11) INCR ACTIV CTR(SINCE ERASE)
 0000F
 04BAR 9466 EXBR R6, R6 SHIFT DATA TO RIGHT BYTE
 04BOR C460 NHI R6, 255 REMOVE 1ST BYTE OF R6
 00FF
 04COR D39B LB R9, @BNSTP(R11) LOAD R9 WITH SLU
 0000F
 04C4R 9192 SLLS R9, 2 MULT BY 4
 04C6R D389 LB R8, TYPE(R9) LOAD R8 WITH CLASS
 0000F
 04CAR 0981 CHR R8, R1 IF CLASS IS NOT 1, SKIP
 04CCR 4230 BNZ NOCHGE
 04D2R
 04D0R 0860 LHR R6, R0
 04D2R C488 AHI R8, -2(R8) LOAD R8 WITH 2 X CLASS -2
 FFFE
 04D6R 4888 LH R8, TBLADR(R8) LOAD R8 WITH SW ADDR
 0514R
 04DAR 0308 BR R8 GO TO SW ADDRESS
 *
 04D0R C960 LDCLS CHI R6, 63 COMPARE DATA WITH 63
 003F
 04E0R 2339 B7S STACT IF 63, GO TO STACT
 04E2R C960 CHI R6, 57 COMPARE DATA WITH 57
 0039
 04E6R 4270 BF BADDAT IF GTR 57, GO TO BADDAT
 0502R
 04EAR C960 CHI R6, 52 COMP DATA WITH 52
 0034
 04EER 4210 BM BADDAT IF LT 52, GO TO BADDAT
 0502R
 04F2R D26B STACT STB R6, @LCBR(R11) STORE DATA
 0000F
 04F6R 6110 CNTACT AHM R1, ADCTSE INCR CTR
 0000F
 04FAR 6110 AHM R1, ADCTS1 INCR CTR
 0000F
 04FER 4300 B CALCAS
 0514R
 *
 *
 0502R C880 BADDAT LHI R8, X'80' LOAD R8 WITH DATA BIT
 0080
 0506R D288 STB R8, @LCBR(R11) STORE IN DATA AREA
 04F4R
 050AR 6110 AHM R1, WDCTSE INCR CTR
 0000F
 050ER 6110 AHM R1, WDCTS1 INCR CTR
 0000F
 0512R 4300 B CNTACT GO TO CNTACT

- INPUT PROCESSING ROUTINE FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 10
04F6R

```
*  
0516R 04F6R TBLADR DC CNTACT  
0518R 04D0R DC LDCLS  
*  
* CALL SUBROUTINE TO CONVERT SENSOR DATA TO ASCII  
* AND PLACE IN AN INTERIM BUFFER  
*  
051AR 40B0 CALCAS STH R11,SNSAD1 STORE ADDR OF SENSOR DATA  
0527R  
*  
051ER 41E0 BAI LINK1,CONASC CALL CONV TO ASCII ROUTINE  
0000F  
0522R SNSAD1 DS 2 ADDR OF SENSOR DATA  
0524R 0472R DC INTBUF ADDR OF INTERIM BUFFER  
*  
0526R 4300 B CRTOUT BRANCH TO CRTOUT  
0000F  
*  
052AR END
```

ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER

PAGE 1

```

0000R          ENTRY TEKRE, RDRALF, LASTEF
0000R          ENTRY TEKRUN
0000R          EXTRN TYPE, @LTMAC, @LTMAT
0000R          EXTRN @ENSTF, @FENND
0000R          EXTRN @PTA, TBLGR, PLINR

*
*
* WRITTEN AND DEBUGGED BY RICH MARTINO
*
*
* THIS ROUTINE LOADS SEQUENTIAL BUFFERS WITH DATA
* WHICH WILL BE OUTPUT TO A THERMAL RECORDER BY ANOTHER
* TASK A SPECIFIED TIME AFTER A DEVICE AVAILABLE SIGNAL
* IS RECEIVED FROM THE TI THERMAL RECORDER
*
* IN THIS VERSION, THE COMPUTER IS THE CHARACTER GENERATOR
*
0000R          TEXAS    EDU    *
0000R          0000    STM    R0, TAB-112
0400R
0004R          4040    STH    R4, TAB-36
0502R
0006R          4050    STH    R5, TAB-34
0504R
0008R          03AB    LBR    R10, @FENND(R11)
0000F
0010R          40A0    STH    R10, TAB-32
0506R
0014R          40B0    STH    R11, TAB-30
0508R
0016R          08CA    LHR    R12, R10
0018R          0200    NOFR
001CR          039B    LBR    R21, @ENSTF(R11)
0000F
0020R          3192    SLJS   R9, 2
0021R          0199    LBR    R8, TYPE(R10)
0000F
0022R          4180    CH     R8, TAB-10
051CR

```

- ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER PAGE 2

002AR 4330 BFC 3, DETECT
 003AR
 002ER 4980 CH R8, TAB-8
 051ER
 0032R 4330 BFC 3, CLASFY
 012ER
 0036R 4300 BFC 0, EXIT1
 010er

* PROCESSING OF A DETECTION SENSOR

*

003AR 0888 DETECT LHI R8, @LTMAC(R11)
 0000F
 003ER 4898 LH R9, 0(R8)
 0000
 0042R 4090 STH R9, TAB-48
 04F6R
 0046R 4898 LH R9, 2(R8)
 0002
 004AR 4090 STH R9, TAB-46
 04F8R
 004ER 4840 LH R4, TAB-36
 0502R
 0052R 4850 LH R5, TAB-34
 0504R
 0056R 4048 STH R4, @LTMAC(R11)
 0030R
 005AR 4058 STH R5, @LTMA2(R11)
 0000F
 005ER 0888 LHI R8, @LTMAC(R11)
 0056R
 0062R 4898 LH R9, 0(R8)
 0000
 0066R 4090 STH R9, TAB-42
 04F0R
 0068R 4898 LH R9, 2(R8)
 0002
 006ER 4090 STH R9, TAB-40
 04FER

* ONE MINUTE ACTIVATION COMPARE ROUTINE

*

0071R 0711 XHR R1, R1
 0074R D381 LR R8, TAB-48(R1)
 04F5R
 0075R 0711 L R R9, TAB-42(R1)
 04F7R
 0076R 0711 SHR R9, R8
 0077R 0711 CH R9, TAB-12
 04F8R
 0078R 0711 BFC 3, CKMJNS
 0079R 0711 CH R9, TAB-10

DEFS 3, 4
 SRJS R9, 4
 BFC 0, ZRUEJNS

ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER

PAGE 3

0092R	2611	AIS	R1, 1	
0094R	0381	LB	R8, TAB-48(R1)	
	04F6R			
0098R	0391	LB	R9, TAB-42(R1)	
	04FCR			
009CR	4260	CH	R8, TAB-14	
	0518R			
00A0R	2383	BFFS	3, 3	
00A2R	4300	BFC	0, ZRLOG	
	00E0R			
00A6R	4290	CH	R9, TAB-12	
	051AR			
00AAR	4380	BFC	3, CKSECS	
	0000R			
00AER	4300	BFC	0, ZRLOG	
	00E0R			
* CHECK ON MINUTES ROUTINE				
*				
00B2R	2611	CKMINS	AIS	R1, 1
00B4R	0381		LB	R8, TAB-48(R1)
	04F6R			
00B8R	0391		LB	R9, TAB-42(R1)
	04FCR			
00BCR	0E98		SHR	R8, R9
00BER	4290		CH	R9, TAB-12
	051AR			
00C2R	4380		BFC	3, INCLOG
	00E0R			
00C6R	4290		CH	R9, TAB-10
	051CR			
00CAR	2383		BFFS	3, 3
00CCR	230A		BFFS	0, 10
00CCR	2409		LIS	R0, R9
* CHECK ON SECONDS ROUTINE				
*				
00D0R	2611	CKSECS	AIS	R1, 1
00D2R	0381		LB	R8, TAB-48(R1)
	04F6R			
00D6R	0391		LB	R9, TAB-42(R1)
	04FCR			
00DAR	0289		CHR	R8, R9
00DOR	2125		BTFS	2, 5
00DOR	2301		BFFS	0, 1
* ACTIVATION LOG UPDATE ROUTINE				
*				
00E0R	0711	ZRLOG	XHR	R1, R1
00E2R	021A		STB	R1, TABLE+650(R10)
	0466R			
00E6R	031A	INCLOG	LB	R1, TABLE+650(R10)
	0466R			
00EAR	4210		CH	R1, TAB-2
	0524R			
00EFR	2122		BTFS	2, 2
00FOR	2611		AIS	R1, 1
00F2R	021A		STB	R1, TABLE+650(R10)
	0466R			

- ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER

			PAGE	4
00F6R	4910	CH	R1, TAB-10	
	051CR			
00FAR	2135	BTFS	3, 5	
00FCR	0380	LB	R8, TABLE+71	
	0226R			
0100R	4300	BFC	0, STORE	
	0120R			
0104R	4910	CH	R1, TAB-3	
	051ER			
0108R	2134	BTFS	3, 4	
010AR	0380	LB	R8, TABLE+73	
	0225R			
010ER	2309	BFFS	0, 9	
0110R	4910	CH	R1, TAB-6	
	0520R			
0114R	2134	BTFS	3, 4	
0116R	0380	LB	R8, TABLE+75	
	0227R			
011AR	2303	BFFS	0, 3	
011CR	0380	LB	R8, TABLE+77	
	0229R			
0120R	4890	STORE	LH	R9, R PTR
	0000F			
0124R	0A9C	AHR	R9, R12	
0126R	0289	STB	R8, 0(R9)	
	0000			
012AR	4300	BFC	0, EXIT1	
	0106R			
* PROCESSING OF A CLASSIFICATION SENSOR				
		*		
012ER	9466	CLASFY	EXBR	R6, R6
0130R	C460		NHI	R6, 255
	00FF			
0134R	4960	CH	R6, TAB-26	
	0500R			
0138R	2135	BTFS	3, 5	
013AR	0380	LHI	R8, TABLE+14	
	01EAR			
013ER	2307	BFFS	0, 7	
0140R	2036	BTFS	3, 6	
0142R	4960	CH	R6, TAB-24	
	050ER			
0146R	2135	BTFS	3, 5	
0148R	0380	LHI	R8, TABLE+42	
	0206R			
014CR	2307	BFFS	0, 7	
014ER	2254	BFFS	5, 4	
0150R	4960	CH	R6, TAB-22	
	0510R			
0154R	2135	BTFS	3, 5	
0156R	0380	LHI	R8, TABLE+0	
	010CR			
0158R	2307	BFFS	0, 7	
015CR	2037	BTFS	3, 7	
017ER	4960	CH	R6, TAB-20	
	051ER			

- ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER PAGE 5

0162R 2134	BTFS	3, 4
0164R C880	LHI	R8, TABLE+28
01F8R		
0168R 2309	BFFS	0, 9
016AR 4960	CH	R6, TAB-18
0514R		
016ER 2134	BTFS	3, 4
0170R C880	LHI	R8, TABLE+28
01F8R		
0174R 2303	BFFS	0, 3
0176R C880	LHI	R8, TABLE+56
0214R		
* CHARACTER / BUFFER TRANSPOSITION ROUTINE		
*		
017AR 2405	LIS	R13, 5
017CR 4000	STH	R13, TSM6PR
0000F		
0180R 4000	STH	R13, TAB-28
050AR		
0184R D000	STM	R0, TAB-80
04D6R		
0188R 4110	BAI	R1, PLINK
0000F		
018CR D100	LM	R0, TAB-80
04D6R		
0190R 48E0	LH	R14, RFTR
0122R		
0194R 24D7	LIS	R13, 7
0196R 268D	AIS	R8, 13
0198R 0AEC	AHR	R14, R12
* DATA TRANSFER ROUTINE		
019AR D378	NXLINE	LB R7, 0(R8)
0000		
019ER D27E	STE	R7, 0(R14)
0000		
01A2R C9E0	CHI	R14, TABLE+570
0416R		
01A6R 2339	BFFS	3, 9
01A8R 2128	BTFS	2, 8
01AAR 0AFO	AHI	R14, 80
0050		
01AER 2782	SIS	R8, 2
01BOR 2701	SIS	R13, 1
01B2R 4230	BTC	3, NXLINE
019AR		
01B6R 2308	BFFS	0, 8
01B8R C8E0	LHI	R14, TABLE+90
0236R		
01BCR 0AEC	AHF	R14, R12
01BER 2782	SIS	R8, 2
01COR 2701	SIS	R13, 1
01C2R 4230	BTC	3, NXLINE
019AR		
01C6R 0700	XH6	R0, R0
01C8R 4000	STH	R0, TAB-28
0500R		

- ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER PAGE 6

```

    0100R 24D8      LIS    R13, 3
    0100R 4000      STH    R13, TSH6FR
    017ER
    0102R 4110      BAL    R1, PLINK
    018AR
    * NORMAL EXIT ROUTINE
    *
    0104R 0100      EXIT1  LM    R0, TABLE+730
    04B6R
    0104R 030E      BR    LINK1
    *
    * TABULAR INDEX OF DEFINED
    * CONSTANTS AND STORAGE AREA
    *
    0100R TABLE    EQU    *
    0100R 001F      DC     31, 04, 04, 04, 04, 04, 04, 30, 17
    0004
    0004
    0004
    0004
    0004
    0004
    0004
    001E
    0011
    01EFR 0011      DC     17, 30, 16, 16, 16, 04, 10, 17, 17
    001E
    0010
    0010
    0010
    0004
    0004
    0011
    0011
    0200R 001F      DC     31, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 21, 21, 21
    0011
    0011
    0011
    0011
    0011
    0015
    0015
    0015
    0212R 000A      DC     10, 04, 21, 14, 04, 14, 21, 04, 04
    0004
    0015
    000E
    0004
    000E
    0015
    0004
    0004
    0214R 000A      DC     10, 21, 31, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00
    0015
    001F
    0000
    0000
  
```

- ROUTINE FOR TEXAS INSTRUMENTS THERMAL RECORDER

PAGE 7

0000		
0000		
0000		
0000		
0236R	DS	726
0500R	0035	DC 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, X'59'
	0036	
	0037	
	0038	
	0039	
	003A	
	0059	
051AR	0000	DC 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06
	0001	
	0002	
	0003	
	0004	
	0005	
	0006	
0000	R0	EDU 0
0001	R1	EDU 1
0002	R2	EDU 2
0003	R3	EDU 3
0004	R4	EDU 4
0005	R5	EDU 5
0006	R6	EDU 6
0007	R7	EDU 7
0008	R8	EDU 8
0009	R9	EDU 9
000A	R10	EDU 10
000B	R11	EDU 11
000C	R12	EDU 12
000D	R13	EDU 13
000E	R14	EDU 14
000F	R15	EDU 15
000E	LINK1	EDU 14
050AR	TEXRUN	EDU TABLE+814
041eR	LASTBF	EDU TABLE+570
0236R	RDRBUF	EDU TABLE+90
0526R	TAB	EDU *-2
0528R		END

TASK 4
OPERATOR COMMAND TASK

- OPERATOR COMMAND PROGRAMS FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 1

```

*          *
*  OPERATOR CONTROL COMMANDS  OVERLAY AREA
*
*  *
*  REWRITTEN AND DEBUGGED BY :
*  RICH MARTINO & JOE KARAKOWSKI
*
*
*
*  *
*  OPERATOR COMMANDS  TASK CONTROL BLOCK
*
0000R          ENTRY OVERLAY, OVERLIE
0000R          ENTRY TASK4, CMD
0000R          TASK4    DS    8          *UNUSED
0000R          ADRS    DS    2          *ADDRESS INPUT SLOT
0000R          DS    2          *UNUSED
0000R          DS    2          *UNUSED TELL BFR
000ER 0406    DC    X'0406'    *LU 00--DISC HISTORY FILE
0010R 0010    DC    X'10'      *LU 01--ALERT CRT
0012R 0000    DC    0          LU 2--UNUSED
0014R 0062    DC    X'62'      *LU 03--LINE PRINTER
0016R 0106    DC    X'106'     *LU 04--DISC ADMIN FILE
0018R 0206    DC    X'206'     *LU 05--DISC OVERLAY FILE
001AR 0013    DC    X'13'      *LU 6--HSPTR
001CR 0306    DC    X'306'     *LU 07--TPL HISTORY FILE
001FR 0006    DC    X'06'      *LU 08--RESIDENT SOFTWARE
0020R 0000    DC    0,0        *UNUSED LUS
0000
0024R 0000    DC    0,0,0,0,0
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
002ER          DS    32        * GR SAVE
*
*
*TASK 4 PROGRAM
*
*
004ER          CMD    EQU    *
000E           R14    EQU    14
000F           R15    EQU    15
004ER 48E0    LH    R14, ADRS
0008R
0052R 48EE    LH    R14, 0(R14)    LOAD BUFF ADRS INTO R14
0000
* R14---TTY BUFFER
* R15---RETURN ADDRESS REGISTER
0056R 41F0    BAL    R15, OVERLY
005ER
005AR E180    SVC    3, 0
0000
005ER          OVERLY DS    X'1200'
1250R          OVERLIE EQU    #-1
125ER          END

```

TASK 5
COMMANDS DIRECTORY TASK

- COMMANDS DIRECTORY FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 1

*
*
* COMMANDS DIRECTORY ROUTINE
*
*
* REWRITTEN AND DEBUGGED BY :
* RICH MARTINO & JOE KARAKOWSKI
*
*
*
*
*
*
0000R EXTRN AI GFLG
0000R EXTRN OVERLY, OVERLIE
0000R EXTRN T4STAT
0000R ENTRY TIMCOM
0000R ENTRY SRU, SRUTB
*
* COMMANDS DIRECTORY TASK CONTROL BLOCK
*
0000R SRUTB DS 8 UNUSED
0000R 0000 DC 0 PARAMETER
0000R DS 2 UNUSED
0000R 03BER DC TTYBUF TELL BUFFER
0000R 0000 DC 0 LU 0
0010R 0002 DC 2 LU 1--TTY
0012R 0000 DC 0
0014R 0062 DC X'621 LU 3--LINE PRINTER
0016R 0062 DC X'621 LU 4 = LINE PRINTER
0018R 0013 DC X'131 LU 5--TAPE
001AR 0206 DC X'2061 LU 6--DISC OVERLAY FILE
001CR 0002 DC 2 LU 7--TTY
001ER 0000 DC 0, 0, 0, 0 LU 8-11
0000
0000
0000
0026R 0000 DC 0, 0, 0, 0 LU 12-15
0000
0000
0000
002ER DS 32 GEN REG SAVE

- COMMANDS DIRECTORY FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 2

```

* * * * *
* * * * * COMMANDS DIRECTORY MAIN PROGRAM
* * * * *
* * * * *
004ER 0110 SRU EQU * 1, DIRRD READ DIRECTORY INTO BUFFER
004ER 0152R SVC
0052R 4800 LH STAT, DIRRD+2 TEST STATUS
0154R
0056R 4210 BM DEVER1
00F8R
005AR 24E1 LIS ONE, 1
005CR 0700 XHR ZRO, ZRO ZERO REG 0
005ER 4000 STH ZRO, ALGFLG ZERO ALGOR FLAG
0000F
0062R 4000 STH ZRO, TTYBUF
03BER
0066R 4820 TASKS EQU * TS2, T4STAT REQUEST STATUS OF TR4
0000F
006AR 0520 CLHI TS2, X'8000' TEST IF DORMANT
8000
006ER 4230 BNE ALGOR
00FCR
0072R 4810 LH TS1, TTYBUF IS THERE A COMMAND TO PROCESS
03BER
0076R 4330 BZ ALGOR IF ZERO CHECK FOR ALGOR
00FCR
007AR 41D0 PRMSER BAI RTN, SEARCH
00CAR
007ER 4000 STH ZRO, TTYBUF ZERO TTY BUFFER
03BER
0082R 4300 B ALGOR GO TO CHECK ALGORITHM
00FCR
0086R 4520 CLH TS2, PROGRD+8 ALREADY IN CORE ?
03B8R
008AR 4330 BE CALTR4 YES, SKIP READ
00A2R
008ER 4020 STH TS2, PROGRD+8 SET UP PARAMETER
03B8R
0092R 4020 STH TS2, TASK4+14 BLOCKS
037CR
0096R 0110 SVC 1, PROGRD READ IN PROG
03BOR
009AR 4800 LH STAT, PROGRD+2 TEST STATUS
03B2R
009ER 4210 BM DEVER?
014AR
00A2R 0160 CALTR4 SVC 6, TASK4
030FF
00A6R 4330 BZ TASKS
00066

```

- COMMANDS DIRECTORY FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET PAGE 3
 00AAR E120 TKERR SVC 2, TASKFR
 00BZR
 00AER 4300 B TASKS
 00BZR 0007 TASKER DC 7, 20, 01 THERE IS A TASK ERR
 0014
 2054
 4845
 5245
 2049
 5320
 4120
 5441
 534B
 2045
 5252
 00CAR SEARCH EOU *
 00CAR 4840 LH CT, DIRBUF+2 LOAD NO. OF ENTR AS COUNT
 015ER
 00CER 9142 SLIS CT, 2 SL(MULTX2)TO MAKE COUNT AN ADR
 00DOR 0738 XHR DIPO, DIPO RESET DIR POINTER
 00D2R 4513 NAMSER CLH TS1, DIRBUF+4(DIPO) CHECK NAME WITH DIRECTORY
 0160R
 00D6R 4380 BE FILFBR IF NAME FOUND THEN BRANCH
 00FOR
 00DAR 2634 AIS DIPO, 4 INCR DIR PNTR
 00DCR 0534 CLHR DIPO, CT TEST IF SEARCH IS FINISH
 00DER 4280 BL NUMBER OTHERWISE CONT
 00D2R
 00E2R E120 SVC 2, CMERR ERROR NAME NOT FOUND
 038ER
 00EAR 4010 STH TS1, JOE PUT BAD CMD IN BUFFER
 03AER
 00EAR E120 SVC 2, ERMS WRITE OUT CMD
 03AAR
 00EER 0300 BR RTN RETURN TO ROUTINE
 00FOR FILFBR EOU *
 00FOR 4823 LH TS2, DIRBUF+6(DIPO) LOAD SECTOR ADR IN TS2
 0162R
 00F4R 4300 B 8(RTN) RETURN TO CALLER
 0008
 00F8R 4300 DEVER1 B DEVER2
 014AR
 00FOR ALGOR EOU *
 00FOR 45E0 CLH ONE, ALGFLG
 0060R
 0100R 4230 BNF TASKS
 0066R
 0104R E160 SVC 6, TASK6
 037ER
 0108R 4230 BNZ TKERR
 00AAR
 010CR 4020 STH ZRO, ALGFLG ZERO ALGORITHM FLAG
 00FOR 4300 B TASKS
 0066R

*
 *
 *
 * TIME COMPACT ROUTINE
 * THIS ROUTINE CALLS THE TIME OF DAY HH:MM:SS
 * AND COMPRESSES THE : I. E. HHMMSS
 * ONE MUST LOAD GEN REG 1(TS1) WITH THE ADR WHERE THE RESULT IS
 * STORED
 *
 *

0114R	TIMCOM	EOU	*	
0114R	E120	SVC	2, RDTIME	READ CURRENT TIME
013CR				
0118R	48A0	LH	R10, RDTIME+10	
0146R				
011CR	40A1	STH	R10, 4(TS1)	STORE SS IN TN
0004				
0120R	48A0	LH	R10, RDTIME+4	
0140R				
0124R	40A1	STH	R10, 0(TS1)	STORE HH IN TN+4
0000				
0128R	48A0	LH	R10, RDTIME+6	/:M/
0142R				
012CR	91A8	SLIS	R10, 8	SHIFT SD/MOV
012ER	48B0	LH	R11, RDTIME+8	/M:/
0144R				
0132R	90B8	SRI S	R11, 8	SHIFT SD /OM/
0134R	06AB	0HR	R10, R11	OR /M0/+/OM/
0136R	40A1	STH	R10, 2(TS1)	STORE MM IN TN+2
0002				
013AR	030D	BR	RTN	RETURN

*
 *
 *
 *
 *
 * D C CONSTANTS
 *
 *
 *

013CR	0008	RDTIME	DC	8, *+2, 0, 0, 0, 0
0140R				
0000				
0000				
0000				
0000				
0148R	0000	LSTMIN	DC	0
014AR		DEVER2	EOU	*
014AR	E120	SVC	2, ERMESS	
035ER				
014ER	4300	B	TASKS	
0066R				
0152R	5C06	DIRRD	DC	X '5C06', 0, DIRBUF, DIREND, 0
0000				
015CR				
035ER				

- COMMANDS DIRECTORY FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET
0000

PAGE 5

015CR	DIRBUF	DS	S12
035BR	DIREND	EOU	*-1
0000	STAT	EOU	0
0001	TS1	EOU	1
0002	TS2	EOU	2
0003	R3	EOU	3
0003	DIFO	EOU	3
0004	CT	EOU	4
0005	RS	EOU	5
0006	R6	EOU	6
0007	R7	EOU	7
0008	R8	EOU	8
0009	AI CT	EOU	9
000A	R10	EOU	10
000B	CMD	EOU	11
000B	R11	EOU	11
000C	ZRO	EOU	12
000D	RTN	EOU	13
000F	ONE	EOU	14
000F	R15	EOU	15
035CR	2020	BLANK	DC X'2020'
035ER	0007	ERMESS	DC 7, 10, C' I/O ERROR '
	000A		
	492F		
	4F20		
	4552		
	524F		
	5220		
036CR	0001	PAUSE	DC 1
036ER	434D	TASK4	DC C'CMD' 1, X'0202', 0, *+2, TTYBUF, 0
	4420		
	2020		
	0202		
	0000		
037AR			
03BER			
	0000		
037ER	5441	TASK6	DC C' TASK6 ' 1, X'2021', 0, 0, 0, 0
	534B		
	3620		
	0202		
	0000		
	0000		
	0000		
038FR	0007	CMERR	DC 7, 24, C' CMD-ERR , INVALID CMD IS '
	0018		
	2043		
	4044		
	2045		
	5252		
	2020		
	494E		
	5e41		
	4C49		

- COMMANDS DIRECTORY FOR THE SENSOR MONITOR SET

PAGE 6

4420
4340
4420
4953
03AAR 0007 ERMS DC 7, 2
0002
03AER 0000 JOE DC 0
03B0R 5006 PROGRD DC X'5006', 0, OVERLY, OVERLE, 0
0000
0000F
0000F
0000
* TTYBUF IS FROM TASK1
* THE FOLLOWING CARD MUST BE IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE TTYBUF
*

**
*
03BAR 0007 DC 7, 80
0050
03BER TTYBUF DS 80 TELL BUFFER
040ER RFLORG EOU *
0001 CRT1LU EOU X'0001'
0002 CRTLU2 EOU X'0002'
0002 CRT2LU EOU X'0002'
0005 OVLFIL EOU X'0005'
2000 WRITE EOU X'2000'
0800 WAIT EOU X'0800'
0004 LNFLU EOU X'0004'
0400 RANDOM EOU X'0400'
0000 ASCII EOU X'0000'
040ER 0007 ABSERR DC 7, 27, C'PROGRAM IS NOT IN DIRECTORY'
001B
5052
4F47
5241
4D20
4953
204E
4F54
2049
4E20
4449
5245
4354
4F52
5920
042ER END SRU

TASK 6
TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR TASK

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM
* AUTHOR J. KARAKOWSKI
*

PAGE 1

0000R		ENTRY @SEGND	
0000R		ENTRY @OBJCL, @SENF, @SENU, @SENTK, @SENUK	
0000R		ENTRY TASK6, TSK6TB, CNVTAB, SENENO, ACTSEN	
0000R		ENTRY CURGE0, CURSEN, CURDJ, @SEGLT	
0000R		ENTRY @SENF, @OBJLST, @STRNG, STRTBL	
0000R		ENTRY SEGLET, SEGNUM, @SENTH	
0000R		ENTRY STRNO, @SEG1X, @SEG1Y, @SEG2X, @SEG2Y	
0000R		ENTRY @SEG1, @SEG2, STRLGT, OBUNUM	
0000R		ENTRY @LSTL, @OBJND, @OBJST, @OBJD, @OBJVE, @OBJRS, @OBJEN	
0000R		ENTRY @SEGFO, @OBJFG, @SENID, @SENF, @SENRT, @SENTP	
0000R		ENTRY @SENTB, @SENSX, @SENSY, @SENFB, @SENFR	
0000R		EXTRN .U, SORT, W	
0000R		EXTRN INFO, ALGFLG	
0000R		EXTRN CRT1DA, TSK30F	
0000R 0398R	TSK6TB	DC TASK6, TASK6	
0398R			
0004R 006ER		DC UTOP	
0006R 0000R		DC TSK6TB	
0008R 0000		DC 0	PARAMETER
000AR		DS 2	UNUSED
000CR		DS 2	TELL BUFF
000ER 0000		DC 0	LU 1
0010R 0000		DC 0	LU 1
0012R 0062		DC X'62'	LU 2
0014R 0406		DC X'406'	LU 3
0016R 0010		DC X'10'	LU 4
0018R 0002	LUS	DC 2	LU 5
001AR		DO 10	
001AR 0000		DC 0	
001CR 0000		DC 0	
001ER 0000		DC 0	
0020R 0000		DC 0	
0022R 0000		DC 0	
0024R 0000		DC 0	
0026R 0000		DC 0	
0028R 0000		DC 0	
002AR 0000		DC 0	
002CR 0000		DC 0	
002ER		DS 64	GEN+FLT PT RFGSAV
003ER	UTOP	DS 700	
0000	R0	EDU 0	
0001	R1	EDU 1	
0002	R2	EDU 2	
0003	R3	EDU 3	
0004	R4	EDU 4	
0005	R5	EDU 5	
0006	R6	EDU 6	
0007	R7	EDU 7	
0008	R8	EDU 8	
0009	R9	EDU 9	
000A	R10	EDU 10	
000B	R11	EDU 11	
000C	R12	EDU 12	
000D	R13	EDU 13	

AD-A103 991

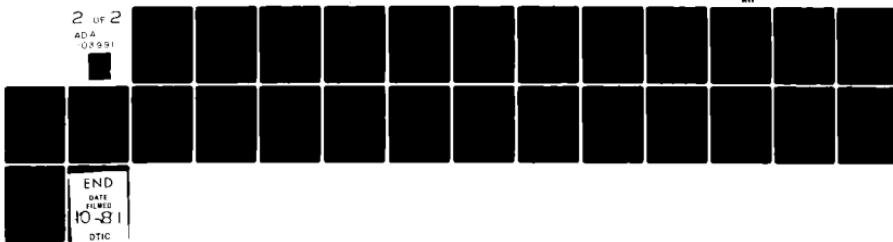
ARMY ELECTRONICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND F0--ETC F/G 9/2
TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATOR ALGORITHM FOR USE WITH A THERMAL L--ETC(U)
AUG 81 J A KARAKOWSKI, R J MARTINO, A SLUTSKY
DELCS-TR-81-1

UNCLASSIFIED

2 UF 2

AD 4
03991

III



END
DATE FILMED
10-81
DTIC

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 2

000E	R14	EDU	14
000F	R15	EDU	15
0004	ALRTLU	EDU	4
0000	SCX	EDU	0
0004	RX	EDU	4
0006	INCX	EDU	6
0008	XR	EDU	8
000A	SCY	EDU	10
000E	RY	EDU	14
0010	INCY	EDU	16
0012	YR	EDU	18
032AR	SCXF	DS	4
032ER	RXF	DS	4
0332R	INCXF	DS	4
0336R	XRF	DS	4
033AR	SCYF	DS	4
033ER	RYF	DS	4
0342R	INCYF	DS	4
0346R	YRF	DS	4
034AR	XLOC	DS	2
034CR	YLOC	DS	2
034ER	MAPFLG	DS	2
0350R	MAPWT	DS	2
0352R	2004	DC	X'2000' + ALRTLU
0354R		DS	2
0356R	0350R	DC	MAPBUF, MAPBUF+3
035FR			
035AR		DS	2
035CR	6000	MAPBUF	DC
035ER	002A		X'6000'
0360R		DC	X'2A'
0364R	4232	MAXM	DS
0000		DC	X'4232', 0
0368R	0232	MINM	DC
0000			X'0232', 0
036CR	OLDX	DS	2
036ER	OLDY	DS	2
0370R	0008	DS	DC
0372R	4048	COPS	DS
0000		DC	X'4048', 0
0376R	4099	COP6	DC
999A			X'4099', X'999A'
037AR	4000	CLASG	DC
0000			X'4000', X'0000'
037ER	4040	TOFFST	DC
0000			X'4040', 0
0382R	II	DS	2
0384R	CLASFG	DS	2
0386R	6666	GATE	DC
0388R	0388	DS	X'6666'
038AR	4232	C50	DC
0000			X'4232', 0
038ER	4110	C1	DC
0390R	0000	ZERO	DC
0000			0, 0
0394R	4000	FRGATE	DC
			X'4000', X'0000'

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM
0000

PAGE 3

02EA	CLKCNT	EDU	X'2EA'	
02DE	SEC	EDU	X'2DE'	
0030	CLKINT	EDU	60	MINIMUM SCEN INTERVAL =0.5 SEC
0398R	TASK6	EDU	*	
0398R	C880	LHI	R11, UTOP	
006ER				
0390R	4080	STH	R11, TSM6TB+4	
0004R				
03A0R	C880	LHI	R11, TSM6TB	
0000R				
03A4R	4080	STH	R11, TSM6TB+6	
0006R				
03A8R	41F0	BAL	15, .0	
0000F				
03ACR	0000	STM	R12, FORSAV	
161CR				
* ZERO ALGORITHM FLAG				
03B0R	0700	XHR	R0, R0	
03B2R	2411	LIS	R1, 1	
03B4R	4000	STH	R0, ALGFLG	
0000F				
03B8R	4000	STH	R0, MAPFLG	
034ER				
03B0R	2800	SER	R0, R0	
03BER	6000	STE	R0, SCETM	
251ER				
03C2R	4000	STH	R0, SCETIM	
24FCR				
03D6R	0820	LHI	R2, X'4080'	
4080				
03CAR	4020	STH	R2, DELTM	
251AR				
03CER	4000	STH	R0, DELTM+2	
251CR				
* ZERO MAP WAIT FLAG				
03D2R	07AA	XHR	R10, R10	
03D4R	24BA	LIS	R11, 10	
03D6R	4080	STH	R11, MAPWT	
0350R				
03DAR	C880	LHI	R11, CRT1DA	
0000F				
03DER	C8AB	LHI	R10, 2(R11)	
0002				
03E2R	40A0	STH	R10, OUT1	
03ECR				
* SET UP CRT PARAMETERS				
03E6R	41E0	BAL	R14, CNVFP	
2216R				
03EAR	03DCR	DC	CRT1DA	
03ECR	OUT1	DS	2	
03EER	6080	STE	R8, SCXF	
032AR				
03F2R	C8AB	LHI	R10, 10(R11)	
000A				
03F6R	40A0	STH	R10, OUT5	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 4

0404R				
03FAR	26A2	AIS	R10, 2	
03FCR	40A0	STH	R10, OUTS+2	
0406R				
* SET UP CRT PARAMETERS				
0400R	41E0	BAL	R14, CNVFP	
	2216R			
0404R		OUTS	DS 4	
0408R	6080		STE R8, SCYF	
033AR				
040CR	4000	STH	R0, OLDX	
036CR				
0410R	4000	STH	R0, OLDY	
036ER				
0414R	0880	LHI	R11, X'435'	
0435				
0418R	07AA	XHR	R10, R10	
041AR	4CA0	MH	R10, C899	
0388R				
041ER	04B0	NHI	R11, X'7FFF'	
7FFF				
0422R	40B0	STH	R11, II	
0382R				
* SYSTEM TIMER LOOP				
0424R	4820	WAITCK	LH R2, CLKCNT	
02EA				
042AR	2338	BFFS	3, 8	
042CR	4200		NOP	
0000				
* WAIT FOR SCENARIO INTERVAL				
0430R	E120	SVC	2, WAITI	
0534R				
0434R	2207	BFFS	0, 7	
0436R	4200		NOP	
0000				
043AR		CLRSET	E00 *	
043AR	4020	STH	R2, CLK1	
1E84R				
043ER	4020	STH	R2, DELTIM	
24FAR				
0442R	4100	BAL	R13, CNVSEC	
050ER				
0446R	4060	STH	R6, SEC1	
1E84R				
0444R	4000	NXTIME	STH R0, RESULT	ZERO RESULT ACCUM
0532R				
044ER	4850	LH	R5, CLKCNT	LOAD CURR INTERRUPT COUNT
02EA				
0452R	4100	BAL	R13, CNVSEC	
050ER				
0456R	4560	CLH	R6, SEC1	COMPARE CURR WITH PREV TIME
1E84R				
045AR	2333	BFFS	3, 3	
045CR	4100	BAL	R13, SECADJ	
049CR				
0460R	4550	CLFCR	CLH R5, CLK1	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 5

1E84R			
0464R	2323	BFFS	2, 3
0466R	CB50	SHI	R5, 120
	0078		
046AR	4870	LH	R7, CLK1
	1E84R		
046ER	0875	SHR	R7, RS
0470R	4A70	AH	R7, RESULT
	0532R		
	* CHECK CLOCK INTERVAL		
0474R	CS70	CLHI	R7, CLKINT
	0030		
0478R	4380	BFC	8, STTSR6
04C0R			
047CR	CB50	LHI	R5, CLKINT
	0030		
0480R	CB57	SHI	R5, 1(R7)
	0001		
0484R	4380	BFC	8, NXTIME
	044AR		
0488R	0722	XHR	R2, R2
048AR	0835	LHR	R3, R5
048CR	4C20	MH	R2, C8
	0370R		
0490R	4030	STH	R3, CLKWT
	052ER		
	* WAIT X MILLISECONDS		
0494R	E120	SVC	2, WAITM
052AR			
0498R	4300	BFC	0, NXTIME
044AR			
049CR	SECADJ	EQU	*
049CR	2385	BFFS	8, 5
049ER	4200	NOF	
	0000		
04A2R	CA60	AHI	R6, 60
	0030		
04A6R	4B60	SH	R6, SEC1
	1E86R		
	* IF DIFFERENCE=1?		
04AAR	CB60	CLHI	R6, 1
	0001		
04AER	0380	BFCR	8, R13
04B0R	CB76	LHI	R7, -1(R6)
	FFFF		
04B4R	0766	XHR	R6, R6
04B6R	4C60	MH	R6, ONE20
	0576R		
	* ADJUST SECOND COUNT		
04BAR	4070	STH	R7, RESULT
	0532R		
04BER	0800	BFCR	0, R13
04C0R		EQU	*
04C0R	6170	AHI	R7, SEC1M
	24FCR		
04C4R	4070	STH	R7, DEL1M

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 6

24FAR
 04C8R D1C0 LM R12, FORSAV
 161CR
 04CCR 48B0 LH 11, DELTIM
 24FAR
 04D0R 68B0 LE 8, \$C2
 255eR
 04D4R 08B8 LHR R14, R11
 04D6R 41F0 BAL 15, .W
 0000F
 04DAR 2800 LER 0, 0
 04DGR 2008 DER 0, 8
 04DER 6000 STE 0, DELTM
 251AR
 04E2R D0C0 STM R12, FORSAV
 161CR
 04E6R 0700 XHR R0, R0
 04E8R 2411 LIS R1, 1
 04EAR 6800 LE R0, SCETM
 251AR
 04EER 6A00 AF R0, DELTM
 251AR
 * SAVE SCENARIO TIME
 04F2R 6000 STE R0, SCETM
 251AR
 * CONVERT SECONDS
 04F6R 41D0 BAL R13, CNVSEC
 050ER
 04FAR 40e0 STH R6, SEC1
 1E8eR
 04FER 4850 LH RS, CLKCNT
 02EA
 0502R 4050 STH RS, CLK1
 1E84R
 * SET CURRENT TIME
 0506R E120 SVC 2, RDTIME
 2478R
 050AR 4300 BFC 0, STTASE
 0578R
 050ER CNVSEC E0U *
 * USES R6-R9
 * CONVERTS ASCII SECONDS TO BINARY
 050ER 0788 XHR R8, R8
 0510R 48e0 LH R6, SEC
 020E
 0514R 0896 LHR R9, R6
 0516R C460 NHI R6, X'F'
 000F
 051AR C490 NHI R9, X'FOO'
 0F00
 051ER 9499 EXBR R9, R9
 0520R 4080 MH R8, TEN
 0550R
 * CONVERT SECONDS
 0524R 0Ae2 AHR R6, R9
 0524R 0300 BFCR 0, R13

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 7

0528R	SYNC	DS	2
052AR 000B	WAITM	DC	11, 0
0000			
052ER 0000	CLKWT	DC	0
0530R 000A	TEN	DC	10
0532R	RESULT	DS	2
0534R 000B	WAITI	DC	11, 0, 1
0000			
0001			
053AR 000B	WAITIX	DC	11, 0, 9
0000			
0002			
0540R 000B	WAITC	DC	11, 0, 100
0000			
0064			
0546R 000C	XII	DC	12
0548R 494E	STASK3	DC	C' INF 1, X'202'
5020			
2020			
0202			
0550R 0000	STSTAT	DC	0, 0, 0, 0
0000			
0000			
0000			
0558R 0007	TASKER	DC	7, 20
0014			
055CR 5441		DC	C' TASK3 START ERROR
534B			
3320			
5354			
4152			
5420			
4552			
524F			
5220			
056ER	ERRNO	DS	2
0570R 0019	XXV	DC	25
0572R 0003	THREE	DC	3
0574R 0000	ACTFLG	DC	0
0576R 0078	ONF20	DC	120
0578R	STTASK	EGU	*
0578R 41D0		BAL	R13, SCENAR
1E80R			START SCENARIO
057CR 4000	* OUTPUT ACTIVATIONS FOR PREVIOUS PERIOD		
0574R	STH	RO, ACTFLG	
* SET UP LOOP			
0580R C830	LHI	R3, ACTSEN	
1634R			
0584R 0744	XHR	R4, R4	
0586R 4850	LH	R5, SENSNO	
1E8AR			
0588R 2751	SIS	R5, 1	
0590R C860	LHI	R6, X'22'	
0022			
0590R 0C46	MHR	R4, R6	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

0592R 0846 LHR R4, R6
 0594R 0A53 AHR R5, R3
 * R4= ZERO
 0596R 6840 LE R4, ZERO
 0390R
 * NEXT ACTIVATION
 059AR 6863 NXTACT EQU *
 059AR 6863 LE R6, 8(R3)
 0008
 059ER 4320 BFC 2, ZR01
 05C0R
 05A2R 6860 SE R6, DELTM
 251AR
 05A6R 4320 BFC 2, ZR01
 05C0R
 05AAR 6960 CE R6, COPS
 0372R
 05AER 2125 BTFS 2, 5
 05B0R 4200 NOP
 0000
 * ZERO ANTICIPATE FLAG
 05B4R D203 STB R0, 2(R3)
 0002
 05B8R 6063 STE R6, 8(R3)
 0008
 05BCR 4300 BFC 0, INCR1
 05C0R
 05C0R 6043 ZR01 EQU *
 0008 STE R4, 8(R3)
 * ZERO SENFLG
 05C4R D203 STB R0, 2(R3)
 0002
 05C8R 6803 LE R0, X'14'(R3)
 0014
 05C0R 6900 CE R0, PRGATE CHECK FOR PROB THRESHOLD
 0394R
 05D0R 2187 BTFS 8, 7
 05D2R 4200 NOP
 0000
 05D6R 4100 BAL R13, ANDLIST
 23AAR
 05DAR 4010 STH R1, ACTFLG
 0574R
 * ZERO PROBABILITY ACCUMULATOR
 05D0R INCR1 EQU *
 05D0R 6043 STE R4, X'14'(R3)
 0014
 05E2R D203 STB R0, X'10'(R3)
 001C
 05E6R D203 STB R0, X'10'(R3)
 001D
 05EAR D203 STB R0, X'1E'(R3)
 001E
 * RESTORE CLASSIFICATION TO ZERO
 05EER D203 STB R0, X'1F'(R3)

PAGE 8

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 9

001F			
05F2R	C130	BXLE	R3, NXTACT
	059AR		
05F6R	4880	LH	R8, MAPFLG
	034ER		
05FAR	4580	CLH	R8, MAPWT
	0350R		
05FER	2186	BTFS	S, 6
0600R	4200		NOP
	0000		
0604R	4000	STH	R0, MAPFLG
	034ER		
0608R	2303	BFFS	0, 3
		*	MAP CHECK
060AR	6110	AHM	R1, MAPFLG
	034ER		
060ER	4890	LH	R2, ACTFLG
	0574R		
0612R	4380	BFC	3, WAIT1
	0630R		
0616R	4000	STH	R0, ACTFLG
	0574R		
061AR	0890	LHI	R2, X'8000'
	8000		
		*	SYSTEM TASK SYNC
061ER	4090	STH	R2, TSK30P
	0000F		
0622R	E160	SVC	6, STASK3
	0546R		
0626R	4870	LH	R2, STSTAT
	0550R		
062AR	2389	BFFS	3, 9
0620R	4200		NOP
	0000		
0630R	0690	OHI	R2, X'3030'
	3030		
0634R	4090	STH	R2, ERRNO
	056ER		
0638R	E120	SVC	2, TASKER
	0558R		
063CR	E120	WAIT1	SVC
	0540R		2, WAITC
0640R	4300	BFC	0, NXTIME
	044AR		
0644R	SETUP	EDU	*
0644R	D060	STM	R6, R\$AV1
	0708R		
		*	LOAD CURR OBJECT STRING
0648R	D375	LB	R7, 1(R5)
	0001		
064CR	0766	XHR	R6, R6
064ER	2771	SIS	R7, 1
0650R	0880	LHI	R2, STRIGT
	0011		
0654R	0C68	MHR	R6, R8
0656R	CA70	AHI	R7, STRTEL
			DEVELOP STRING TABLE INDEX

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 10

1CD8R

* LOAD CURR SEG POSITION

065AR 4895 LH R9, 6(R5)

0006

065ER 2691 AIS R9, 1

0660R 0387 LB R11, 1(R7)

0001

0664R 0598 CLHR R9, R11

COMP CURR NO WITH TOTAL NO

0666R 2329 BFFS 2, 9

0668R 4200 NOP

0000

066CR KILLS EQU *

* SET END OF OBJ FLAG

066CR 0215 STB R1, 2(R5)

0002

0670R 0160 LM R6, R8A1

0702R

0674R 4300 BFC 0, NXT1

1E82R

* STORE NEW POSITION

0678R 4095 STH R9, 6(R5)

0006

067CR 0A79 AHI R7, 1(R9)

INDEX NEW POSITION BY SEG POSIT 26

0001

0680R 0387 LB R9, 0(R7)

0000

0684R 4590 CLH R9, SEGNUM

15FAR

0688R 4220 BFC 2, KILLS

066CR

068CR 0899 LHR R9, R9

068ER 4330 BFC 3, KILLS

066CR

* STORE NEW NUMBER

0692R 4095 STH R9, X'24'(RS)

0024

0694R 2791 SIS R9, 1

0698R 0788 XHR R8, RS

069AR 08A0 LHI R10, X'18'

0018

069ER 008A MHR R8, R10

06A0R 0A90 AHI R9, SEGLIST

GENERATE SEGMENT INDEX

114AR

06A4R 6809 LE R0, 0(R9)

0000

06A8R 4005 STH R0, X'2F'(RS)

002E

06ACR 6809 LE R0, 4(R9)

0004

06B0R 6005 STE R0, X'10'(RS)

001C

* SET REMAINING SEG DIST=SEG LEN

* X AND Y COOR INITIALIZATION

06B4R 6809 LE R0, 8(R9)

0008

06B8R 6829 LF R2, 12(R9)

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 11

000C			
06BCR 6849	LF	R4, X'10' (R9)	
0010			
06COR 6869	LF	R6, X'14' (R9)	
0014			
06C4R D8AS	LB	R10, 4 (R5)	
0004			
06CSR 08AA	LHR	R10, R10	
06CAR 4330	BFC	3, NRVERS	
06EAR			
06CER 6045	STE	R4, 8 (R5)	
0008			
06D2R 6045	STE	R4, X'10' (R5)	
0010			
06D6R 6065	STE	R6, 12 (R5)	
000C			
06DAR 6065	STE	R6, X'14' (R5)	
0014			
06DER 6005	STE	R0, X'26' (R5)	
0026			
06E2R 6025	STE	R2, X'2A' (R5)	
002A			
06E6R 4300	BFC	0, RET	
0702R			
06EAR	NRVERS	EDU	*
06EAR 6005		STE	R0, 8 (R5)
0008			
06EER 6005		STE	R0, X'10' (R5)
0010			
06F2R 6025		STE	R2, 12 (R5)
000C			
06F6R 6025		STE	R2, X'14' (R5)
0014			
06FAR 6045		STE	R4, X'26' (R5)
0026			
06FER 6065		STE	R6, X'2A' (R5)
002A			
0702R	RET	EDU	*
0702R D160		LM	R6, RSAV1
0702R			
0706R 030E	BFCR	0, R14	
0706R	RSAV1	DS	24
0720R	OBJLST	DS	2600
1148R	OBJNUM	DS	2
114AR	SEGLST	DS	1200
15FAR	SEGNUM	DS	2
15FCR	REGSAV	DS	32
161CR	FORSAV	DS	14
162AR 0000	OBJRD	DC	0, 0
0000			
162ER 0000	CURGEO	DC	0
1630R 0000	CURSEN	DC	0
1632R 0000	CURDJ	DC	0
1634R	ACTSEN	DS	1700
100ER	STRTEL	DS	2
100AR		DS	15

STRING IDS + NUMBER OF SEGMS
15 SEGMENTS PER STRING

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 12

1CLEAR	DS	408	25 STRINGS MAX
0011	STRLGT	EOU	17
1E82R	STRNO	DS	2
	* TASK CLOCK COUNT		
1E84R 0000	CLK1	DC	0
	* TASK SECONDS COUNT		
1E86R 0000	SEC1	DC	0
1E88R	SONFLG	DS	2
1E8AR	SENSNO	DS	2
0022	SESENEN	EOU	X'22'
0000	SESEG0	EOU	0
0018	SEGLT	EOU	X'18'
0000	SENI0	EOU	0
0032	OBJUMX	EOU	X'32'
0000	OBJUNO	EOU	0
0005	OBJUFG	EOU	5
0001	ESTRNG	EOU	1
0002	SEENFG	EOU	2
0004	SEGL	EOU	4
0003	SENTF	EOU	3
0002	OBJUN	EOU	2
0003	OBJUCL	EOU	3
0004	SEENDW	EOU	4
001E	SENTK	EOU	X'1E'
0033	OBJUMY	EOU	X'33'
0014	OBJUIY	EOU	X'14'
0026	OBJUFX	EOU	X'26'
0004	OBJUD	EOU	4
0008	SEENRT	EOU	8
001F	SEENUK	EOU	X'1F'
0008	SEG01X	EOU	8
0000	SENSX	EOU	12
0020	SENTB	EOU	X'20'
0034	ESTL	EOU	X'34'
001C	OBJURS	EOU	X'1C'
002E	SEGEL	EOU	X'2E'
0008	OBJUCX	EOU	8
0002	SEG01Y	EOU	12
0010	SEENBY	EOU	X'10'
001D	SEENW	EOU	X'1D'
0006	SEEGPD	EOU	6
0024	SEEGNO	EOU	X'24'
0010	SEG02X	EOU	X'10'
0014	SEENPB	EOU	X'14'
0014	SEG02Y	EOU	X'14'
0018	SEENDR	EOU	X'18'
000C	OBJUJY	EOU	12
0010	OBJUJX	EOU	X'10'
001C	SEENP	EOU	X'1C'
0018	OBJUJE	EOU	X'18'
0020	OBJUST	EOU	X'20'
002A	OBJUEY	EOU	X'2A'
1E8CR	SCENAR	EOU	*
1E8CR 0733	XHR	R3, F3	ZERO OBJECT NUMBER
1E8CR 4000	STH	R0, CLASFG	
0384R			

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

1E92R 4840 LH R4, OBNUM
 1148R

1E96R PROCES EDU *
 1E98R 4000 STH RO, SCNFLG
 1E88R

1E9AR 2421 LIS R8, 1
 1E9CR 2431 LIS R8, 1
 1E9ER 0850 LHI R5, OBULEST-@LSTL
 06E0R

1EA3R NXTOBJ EDU *
 1EAR2R 0A50 AHI R5, X'34'
 0034

* CHECK FOR END OF OBJECT
 1EA6R 0385 LB R8, 2(R5)
 0002

1EAR8R 0868 LHR R8, R8
 1EAR9R 2390 BFFS 3, 12
 1EARER 4200 NOP
 0000

1EB2R NXT1 EDU *
 1EB2R 0120 BXLE R2, NXTOBJ
 1EA3R 4820
 1E88R
 1EBAR 4330 BFC 3, ENDSEN
 24EER
 1EBER 4000 STH RO, SCNFLG
 1E88R
 1EC0R 0300 BFCR 0, R13
 1EC4R 4010 STH R1, SCNFLG
 1E88R
 1EC0R 6800 LE RO, SCETM LOAD CURR SCEN TIME
 251ER
 1EC0R 6905 CE RO, X'120'(R5)
 0020

1ED0R 4280 BTC 3, NXT1
 1EB2R
 1ED4R 0385 LB R8, 5(R5)
 0005

1ED8R 0888 LHR R8, R8
 1EDAR 2389 BFFS 3, 9
 1ED0R 4200 NOP
 0000

* INITIALIZE CURR SEG POSITION
 1EE0R 4005 STH RO, 6(R5)

0006

1EE4R 41E0 BAL R14, SETUP SET UP WHEN OBJECT STARTS FOR F, R5
 0644R

1EE8R 0205 STB RO, 5(R5)
 0005

1EECR 0005 CONT31 EDU *
 1EECR 6805 LE RO, X'18'(R5)
 0018

1EF0R 6000 ME RO, DELTM
 251AR
 1EF4R 6000 STE RO, CURRD

PAGE 13

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 14

252AR			
1EFCR 6000	STE	R0, OBURR	
162AR			
1EFCR 6820	NXT2	E00	*
162AR		LF	R2, OBURR
1FOCR 6805	LE	R0, X'1C'(RS)	
001C			
1FO4R 2920	CER	R2, R0	COMP OBJ DIST WITH RFM SEG 1ST
1FO6R 4220	BTC	2, NXTSEG	
2006R			
1FOAR 2602	SER	R0, R2	
1FOCR 6005	STE	R0, X'1C'(RS)	
001C			
1F10R 6825	LE	R2, X'2E'(RS)	
002E			
1F14R 2022	MER	R2, R2	
1F16R 6A70	AE	R2, C1	
038ER			
1F1AR 6020	STE	R2, A	A=1+M**2
252ER			
1F1ER 0000	STM	R12, REGSAV	
15FCR			
1F22R 0100	LM	R12, FORSAV	
161CR			
1F26R 41F0	BAL	15, SORT	
0000F			
1F2AR 0004	DI	X'0004'	
1F2CR 252ER	DI	A	
1F2ER 6000	STE	0, B	
2532R			
* CONTINUE PROGRAM			
1F32R 0000	STM	R12, FORSAV	
161CR			
1F36R 0100	LM	R12, REGSAV	
15FCR			
1F3AR 6820	LE	R2, CURRD	
252AR			
1F3ER 6020	DE	R2, B	R2=CURRD/B
2532R			
1F42R 6865	LE	R6, X'2E'(RS)	
002E			
1F46R 6960	CE	R6, MAXM	
0364R			
1F4AR 4320	BFC	2, NOVERT	
1F80R			
1F4ER 6960	CE	R6, MINM	
0368R			
1F52R 4280	BTC	8, NOVERT	
1F80R			
1F56R 6820	LE	R2, CURRD	
252AR			
1F5AR 6805	LE	R0, X'2A'(RS)	
002A			
1F5ER 6B05	SE	R0, X'14'(RS)	
0014			

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM
 * CHECK FOR MINUS CONDITION

PAGE 15

1Fe2R 2319 BFFS 1, 9
 1F64R 4200 NOP
 0000
 1F68R 4680 LH R11, 4
 0004
 1F6CR 0680 OHI R11, X'8000'
 8000
 1F70R 4080 STH R11, 4
 0004
 * NOT MINUS CONDITION
 1F74R 6A25 AF R2, 12(R5)
 0000
 1F78R 6025 STE R2, 12(R5)
 0000
 1F7CR 4300 BFC 0, OBJMAP
 1FCeR
 * NO VERTICAL CALCULATION
 1F80R NOVERT EOU *
 1F80R 6065 ME R6, X'10'(R5)
 0010
 1F84R 6845 LE R4, 12(R5)
 0000
 1F88R 6B45 SE R4, X'14'(R5)
 0014
 1F8CR 2A64 AER R6, R4
 1F8ER 6C65 ME R6, X'2E'(R5)
 002E
 1F92R 6A65 AE R6, 8(R5)
 0008
 1F9eR 6B60 DE R6, A
 252ER
 1F9AR 6805 LE R0, X'26'(R5)
 0026
 1F9ER 6B05 SE R0, X'10'(R5)
 0010
 1FA2R 2317 BFFS 1, 7
 1FA4R 0880 LHI R11, 4
 0004
 1FA8R 0680 OHI R11, X'8000'
 8000
 1FACR 4080 STH R11, 4
 0004
 1FB0R 2A62 AER R6, R2
 1FB2R 6065 STE R6, 8(R5)
 0008
 1FB6R 6B65 SE R6, X'10'(R5)
 0010
 1FBAR 6C65 ME R6, X'2E'(R5)
 002E
 1FBER 6A65 AE R6, X'14'(R5)
 0014
 1FC2R 6065 STE R6, 12(R5)
 0000
 * OBJECT MAP CALCULATIONS
 1FCeR OBJMAP EOU *

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 16

1FC6R 4890	LH	R8, MAPFLG
034ER		
1FCAR 4580	CLH	R8, MAPWT
0350R		
1FCER 4280	BTC	8, SENCAL
2004R		
1FD02R 6805	LE	R0, 8(R5)
0008		
1FD06R 6800	SE	R0, SCXF
032AR		
1FDAR 4210	BTC	1, SENCAL
2004R		
* CONVERT TO BINARY		
1FD0ER 41E0	BAL	R14, CNVBI
2290R		
1FE2R 034AR	DC	XL0C
1FE4R 4890	LH	R9, XL0C
034AR		
1FE8R 4210	BTC	1, SENCAL
2004R		
* CRT 1 CONSTANTS		
1FE0R 0800	LHI	R11, CRT1DA
03EAR		
1FF0R 4590	CLH	R9, RX(R11)
0004		
1FF4R 4220	BTC	2, SENCAL
2004R		
1FF8R 4B90	SH	R9, XR(R11)
0008		
1FFER 0788	XHR	R8, R8
1FFER 4D90	DH	R8, INCX(R11)
0006		
2002R C790	XHI	R9, X'7F'
007F		
2006R C490	NHI	R9, X'7F'
007F		
2008R 0290	STB	R9, XL0C
034AR		
200ER 6805	LE	R0, 12(R5)
000C		
2012R 6800	SE	R0, SCXF
033AR		
2016R 4210	BTC	1, SENCAL
2004R		
* CONVERT TO BINARY		
201AR 41E0	BAL	R14, CNVBI
2290R		
201ER 0340R	DC	YL0C
2020R 4590	LH	R9, YL0C
0340R		
2024R 4210	BTC	1, SENCAL
2004R		
2028R 4590	CLH	R9, RY(R11)
000F		
2020R 4210	BTC	2, SENCAL
2004R		

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM
 * Y CALCULATIONS

PAGE 17

2030R	489B	SH	R9, YR(R11)
	0012		
2034R	0788	XHR	R8, RS
2036R	4D8B	DH	R8, INCY(R11)
	0010		
2038R	C880	LHI	R8, 19
	0013		
203ER	0B89	SHR	R8, R9
2040R	C780	XHI	R8, X'7F'
	007F		
2044R	C480	NHI	R8, X'7F'
	007F		
2048R	D485	CLB	R8, X'33' (RS)
	0033		
204CR	4230	BTC	3, TRYX
	206ER		
2050R	D3A0	LB	R10, XLDC
	034AR		
2054R	D3C5	LB	R12, X'32' (RS)
	0032		
2058R	0BAC	SHR	R10, R12
205AR	C9A0	CHI	R10, 3
	0003		
205ER	4220	BTC	2, OUTLOC
	209AR		
2062R	C9A0	CHI	R10, -3
	FFFF		
2066R	4280	BTC	8, OUTLOC
	209AR		
206AR	4300	BFC	0, SENCAI
	2004R		
		* TRY X CALCULATION	
206ER	D390	TRYX	LB, R9, XLDC
	034AR		
2072R	D495	CLB	R9, X'32' (RS)
	0032		
2076R	4230	BTC	3, OUTLOC
	209AR		
207AR	0B88	LHR	R10, R8
207CR	D3C5	LB	R12, X'33' (RS)
	0033		
2080R	0BAC	SHR	R10, R12
2082R	C9A0	CHI	R10, 1
	0001		
2086R	212A	BTFS	2, 10
2088R	4200	NDP	
	0000		
208CR	C9A0	CHI	R10, -1
	FFFF		
2090R	2165	BTFS	8, 5
2092R	4200	NDP	
	0000		
2096R	4300	BFC	0, SENCAI
	2004R		

* OUTPUT LOCATION

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

209AR	OUTLOC	EOU	*	
209AR	D285	STB	R8, X'331 (RS)	
	0033			
209ER	D280	STB	R8, MAPBUF+2	
	035ER			
20A2R	D380	LB	R8, XLOC	
	034AR			
20A6R	D285	STB	R8, X'321 (RS)	
	0032			
20A9R	D280	STB	R8, MAPBUF+1	
	035DR			
20AER	D385	LB	R8, 3(RS)	
	0003			
20B2R	D388	LB	R8, OBJTBL-1(R8)	
	20C1R			
20B6R	D280	STB	R8, MAPBUF+3	
	035FR			
20BAR	E110	SVC	1, OBJLOC	
	0352R			
20BER	4300	BFC	0, SENCAL	
	20D4R			
20C2R	2E3A	OBJTBL	DC X'2E3A1', X'2200'	
	2200			
20C6R	2B20	NXTSEG	SER R2, R0	
20C8R	6020	STE	R2, OBJRD	SAVE REMAINING DISTANCE
	162AR			
20CCR	41E0	BAL	R14, SETUP	SET UP NEW OBJECT LIST FOR NEXT SE
	0644R			
20D0R	4300	BFC	0, NXT2	
	1EFCR			
20D4R	SEN CAL	EOU	*	
20D4R	C870	LHI	R7, ACTSEN	
	1634R			
20D8R	0788	XHR	R8, R8	
20DAR	4890	LH	R9, SENSNO	
	1E8AR			
20DER	2791	SIS	R9, 1	
20E0R	08A0	LHI	R10, X'22'	
	0022			
20E4R	0C8A	MHR	R8, R10	
20E6R	088A	LHR	R8, R10	
20E8R	0A97	AHR	R9, R7	
20EAR	NXTSEN	EOU	*	
20EAR	D3A7	LB	R10, 2(R7)	
	0002			
20EFR	08AA	LHR	R10, R10	
20FOR	4230	BTC	3, NXTVAL	
	2206R			
20F4R	CONT7	EOU	*	
20F4R	6807	LE	R0, X'18'(R7)	
	0018			
20F8R	D3A5	LB	R10, 3(RS)	
	0003			
20FOR	C8A0	LHI	R10, 1	IS OBJECT PERSONNEL?
	0001			
2100R	2134	BTC	3, 4	

PAGE 18

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 19

2102R	6800	LE	R0, C50
038AR			
2106R	2306	BFFS	0, 6
2108R	05A0	CLHI	R10, 2
IS OBJECT WHEEL			
0002			
210CR	2133	BTFS	3, 3
210ER	6000	ME	R0, C0F6
0376R			
2112R	6885	LE	R8, 8(R5)
0008			
2116R	6887	SE	R8, 12(R7)
000C			
211AR	48B0	LH	R11, X'10'
0010			
211ER	04B0	NHI	R11, X'7FFF'
ABSOLUTE VAL OF FP R8			
7FFF			
2122R	40B0	STH	R11, X'10'
0010			
2126R	2980	CER	R8, R0
2128R	4220	BTC	2, NXTVAL
2206R			
212CR	68A5	LE	R10, 12(R5)
000C			
2130R	68A7	SE	R10, 16(R7)
0010			
2134R	48B0	LH	R11, X'14'
0014			
2138R	04B0	NHI	R11, X'7FFF'
2206R			
213CR	40B0	STH	R11, X'14'
0014			
2140R	2900	CER	R10, R0
2142R	4220	BTC	2, NXTVAL
2206R			
* SAVE DETECTION RADIUS			
2146R	6000	STE	R0, DETRAD
2546R			
214AR	40A0	STH	R10, 0BJTP
220ER			
214ER	2088	MER	R8, R8
2150R	2CAA	MER	R10, R10
2152R	2A8A	AER	R8, R10
2154R	6080	STE	R8, W
24FER			
2158R	03A7	LB	R10, 3(R7)
0003			
215CR	08AA	LHR	R10, R10
215ER	2333	BFFS	3, 3
2160R	4010	STH	R1, CLASFG
0384R			
* SET UP CALCULATION			
2164R	CONT9	EDU	*
2164R	0000	STM	R12, REGSAV
15FCR			
2168R	0100	LM	R12, FUREAV
161CR			

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 20

216CR 41F0	BAL	15, SORT	
1F28R			
2170R 0004	DC	X'0004'	
2172R 24FER	DC	W	
2174R 6000	STE	0, SENOBJ	
254AR			
2178R D000	STM	R12, FORSAV	
161CR			
217CR D100	LM	R12, REGSAV	
15FCR			
* CHECK SENSOR TO OBJECT DISTANCE			
2180R 6860	LE	R6, DETRAD	
2546R			
2184R 6960	CE	R6, SENOBJ	
254AR			
2186R 4280	BTC	8, NXTVAL	
2206R			
218CR 6800	LF	R0, C1	
038ER			
* CHECK PROBABILITY THRESHOLD			
2190R 6900	CE	R0, PRGATE	
0394R			
2194R 4280	BTC	8, NXTVAL	
2206R			
2198R 6927	LE	R3, X'14' (R7)	
0014			
219CR 2A20	AER	R3, R0	
219ER 6027	STE	R2, X'14' (R7)	
0014			
* CHECK TYPE			
21A2R 48A0	LH	R10, CLASFG	
0384R			
21A6R 4330	BFC	8, NXTVAL	
2206R			
21A8R 4000	STH	R0, CLASFG	
0384R			
21AER 07AA	XHR	R10, R10	
21B0R 48B0	LH	R11, II	
0382R			
21B4R 4CA0	MH	R10, C899	
0388R			
21B6R 14B0	NHI	R11, X'7FFF'	
7FFF			
21B8R 40D0	STH	R11, II	
0382R			
21C0R 45B0	CLH	R11, GATE	
0384R			
21C4R 2120	BTFS	Z, 10	
21C6R 4200	NDP		
0000			
21C8R 08A0	LHI	R10, X'1B'	
001B			
21CER 4AA0	AH	R10, OBUTF	SFT CORRECT CLASSIFICATION
2106R			
21D2R 0AA7	AHR	R10, R7	
21D4R 4300	BFC	0, STOREC	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 21

21FCR			
21D8R 4880	FALSEC	LH	R11, OBUTP
220ER			
21DCR 27B1	SIS	R11, 1	
21DER 07AA	XHR	R10, R10	
21EOR 4CA0	MH	R10, LUS	
0018R			
21E4R 48A0	LH	R10, II	
0382R			
21E8R C4A0	NHI	R10, 2	
0002			
21ECR 90A1	SRLS	R10, 1	
21EER 0AA8	AHR	R10, R11	
21FCR 03CA	LB	R12, FALTEL(R10)	FETCH FALSE CLASSIFICATION
2210R			
21F4R 08A0	LHI	R10, X'1B'	
001B			
21F8R 0AAC	AHR	R10, R12	
21FAR 0AA7	AHR	R10, R7	
21FCR 033A	STOREC	LB	R3, 0(R10)
0000			
2200R 2631	AIS	R3, 1	
2202R 023A	STB	R3, 0(R10)	STORE NEW COUNT
0000			
2206R C170	NXTVAL	BXLE	R7, NXTSEN
20EAR			
220AR 4300	BFC	0, NXT1	
1EB2R			
220ER 0BUTP	DS	2	OBJECT TYPE
2210R 0203	FALTEL	DC	X'203', X'103', X'102'
0103			
0102			
2216R	CNVFP	EDU	*
2216R 0060	STM	R6, SUBSAV	
2284R			
221AR 2467	LIS	R6, 7	
221CR 488E	LH	R8, 0(R14)	
0000			
2220R 4888	LH	R8, 0(R8)	
0000			
2224R 489E	LH	R9, 2(R14)	
0002			
2228R 4899	LH	R9, 0(R9)	
0000			
* SET UP			
2220R C480	NHI	R8, X'FF'	
00FF			
2230R 07AA	XHR	R10, R10	
2232R 07BB	XHR	R11, R11	
* NEXT TRY			
2234R 0808	NXTTRY	LHR	R12, R8
2236R 2761	SIS	R6, 1	
2238R 4880	BFC	3, ERROR	
2260R			
2280R 90C4	SRLS	R12, 4	
228ER 0800	LHR	R12, R12	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 22

2240R 4230 BTC 3, OREXIT

224CR

2244R E680 RLL R8, 4

0004

2248R 4300 BFC 0, NXTTRY

2234R

* OR EXIT PATH

224CR OREXIT EOU *

224CR C660 OHI R6, X'40'

0040

2250R 9466 EXBR R6, R6

2252R 06A6 OHR R10, R6

2254R 06A8 OHR R10, R8

2256R 06B9 OHR R11, R9

2258R 40A0 STH R10, X'10'

0010

225CR 40B0 STH R11, X'12'

0012

2260R D160 LM R6, SUBSAV

2284R

2264R 430E BFC 0, 4(R14)

0004

* ERROR ROUTINE

2268R E120 ERROR SVC 2, CERR

2270R

226CR 4300 BFC 0, EOJ1

24F2R

2270R 0007 CERR DC 7, 16, C'CONVERSION ERROR'

0010

434F

4E56

4552

5349

4F4E

2045

5252

4F52

2284R SUBSAV DS 24

229CR CNVBI EOU *

229CR D060 STM R6, SUB2S

2392R

22A0R 0700 XHR R0, R0

22A2R 0700 XHR R12, R12

22A4R D3A0 LB R10, 0

0000

22A8R 2501 LCS R13, 1

22AAR C4A0 NHI R10, X'F'

000F

22AER 40A0 STH R10, EXP

2390R

22B2R D3B0 LB R11, 1

0001

22B6R 90B4 SRLS R11, 4

* FACTOR 1

22B8R 41F0 BAL R15, CALFA

2350R

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

22B0R 07AA	XHR	R10, R10
22B0R 4CA0	MH	R10, FACTOR
238ER		
22C2R 0ACB	AHR	R12, R11
22C4R 6100	AHM	R13, EXP
2390R		
22C8R 4380	BFC	3, EXIT55
234CR		
22D0R 0380	LB	R11, 1
0001		
22D0R 0480	NHI	R11, X*F
000F		
* FACTOR 2		
22D4R 41F0	BAL	R15, CALFA
235CR		
22D8R 07AA	XHR	R10, R10
22DAR 4CA0	MH	R10, FACTOR
238ER		
22DER 0ACB	AHR	R12, R11
22E0R 6100	AHM	R13, EXP
2390R		
22E4R 4380	BFC	3, EXIT55
234CR		
22E8R 0380	LB	R11, 2
0002		
22E0R 90B4	SRLS	R11, 4
* FACTOR 3		
22EER 41F0	BAL	R15, CALFA
235CR		
22F2R 07AA	XHR	R10, R10
22F4R 4CA0	MH	R10, FACTOR
238ER		
22F8R 0ACB	AHR	R12, R11
22FAR 6100	AHM	R13, EXP
2390R		
22FER 4380	BFC	3, EXIT55
234CR		
2302R 0380	LB	R11, 2
0002		
2306R 0480	NHI	R11, X*F
000F		
* FACTOR 4		
230AR 41F0	BAL	R15, CALFA
235CR		
230ER 07AA	XHR	R10, R10
2310R 4CA0	MH	R10, FACTOR
238ER		
2314R 0ACB	AHR	R12, R11
2316R 6100	AHM	R13, EXP
2390R		
231AR 4380	BFC	3, EXIT55
234CR		
231ER 0380	LB	R11, 3
0003		
2322R 90B4	SRLS	R11, 4
* FACTOR 5		

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 24

2324R 41F0	BAL	R15, CALFA	
2350R			
2328R 07AA	XHR	R10, R10	
232AR 4CA0	MH	R10, FACTOR	
2388R			
232ER 0ACB	AHR	R12, R11	
2330R 61D0	AHM	R13, EXP	
2390R			
2334R 4330	BFC	3, EXIT55	
2340R			
2338R D3B0	LR	R11, 3	
0003			
233CR 04B0	NHI	R11, X'F'	
000F			
2340R 41F0	BAL	R15, CALFA	
2350R			
2344R 07AH	XHR	R10, R10	
2346R 4CA0	MH	R10, FACTOR	
2388R			
234AR 0ACB	AHR	R12, R11	
* EXIT	SUBPROGRAM		
234CR	EOU	*	
234CR 48B2	LH	R11, 0(R14)	
0000			
2350R 40CB	STH	R12, 0(R11)	
0000			
2354R D160	LM	R6, SUB29	
2392R			
2358R 430E	BFC	0, 2(R14)	
0002			
* CALCULATE FACTOR			
2350R	CALFA	EQI	*
2350R 2411		LIS	R1, 1
235ER 4010		STH	R1, FACTOR
2388R			
2362R 4880	LH	R8, EXP	
2390R			
2364R 2781	SIS	R8, 1	
2368R 033F	BFCR	3, R15	
236AR 0870	LHI	R7, 16	
0010			
236ER 2781	SIS	R8, 1	
2370R 293B	BFFS	3, 11	
2372R 4200	NOP		
0000			
2376R	NEXT16	EOU	*
2376R 0766	XHR	R6, R6	
2378R 4Ceo	MH	R6, SIXTNN	
2380R			
237CR 2781	SIS	R8, 1	
237ER 293B	BFFS	3, 3	
2380R 2205	BFFS	0, 5	
2382R 4200	NOP		
0000			
2384R	NEXT17	EOU	*
2386R 4070	STH	R7, FACTOR	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 25

238ER				
238AR 030F		BFCR	0, R15	
238CR 0010	SIXTNN	DC	16	
238ER	FACTOR	DS	2	
2390R	EXP	DS	2	
2392R	SUB2S	DS	24	
000B	WORK1	EOU	11	
000C	WORK	EOU	12	
23AAR	ADDST	EOU	*	
23AAR 0000		STM	R0, REGAV	
15FCR				
23AER 0303		LB	WORK, 0(R3)	
0000				
23B2R 4000		STH	WORK, LU	
2484R				
	* LOAD ID VALUE IN HEX			
23B6R 0303		LB	WORK, 1(R3)	
0001				
23BAR 41A0		BAL	R10, INDEX	
248AR				
23BER 0383		LB	R8, 3(R3)	
0003				
23C2R 0888		LHR	R8, R8	
23C4R 2134		BFFS	3, 6	
23C6R 4200		LIS	R8, 3	
0000		BFC	0, ADDMSG	
23CAR 0788		XHR	R8, R8	
23CCR 4300		BFC	0, ADDMSG	
23FCR				
	* CHECK FOR DATA TYPE			
23D0R 0383		LB	R8, X'1E'(R3)	
001E				
23D4R 0888		LHR	R8, R8	
23D6R 2384		BFFS	3, 4	
23D8R 2483		LIS	R8, 3	
23DAR 4300		BFC	0, EEND	
23F8R				
23DER 0383		LB	R8, X'1D'(R3)	
001D				
23E2R 0888		LHR	R8, R8	
23E4R 2383		BFFS	3, 3	
23E6R 2482		LIS	R8, 2	
23E8R 2308		BFFS	0, 8	
23EAR 0383		LB	R8, X'1C'(R3)	
001C				
23EFR 0888		LHR	R8, R8	
23FOR 2383		BFFS	3, 3	
23F2R 2481		LIS	R8, 1	
23F4R 2302		BFFS	0, 2	
23F6R 0788		XHR	R8, R8	
23F8R	EEND	EOU	*	
23F8R 0A80		AHI	R8, 52	ADJUST DATA
0084				
23FCR 9400	ADDMSG	EXBR	WORK, WORK	SHIFT DATA
23FER 0608		OHR	WORK, R8	
2400R 9102		ELLIS	WORK, 2	

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM				PAGE 26
	STH	WORK, DATA	SAVE DATA	
2402R 4000				
2406R 2486R				
2406R 4890	LH	R9, TIME		
2406R 2470R				
240AR 9389	LBR	R8, R9		
240CR 0490	NHI	R9, X'FO01		
0F00				
2410R 9194	SLIS	R9, 4		
2412R C480	NHI	R8, X'F		
000F				
2416R 9488	EXBR	R8, R8		
2418R 0698	OHR	R9, R8	1ST BYTE R9 HAS HR	
241AR D380	LB	R8, TIME+4		
2420R 2480R				
241ER C480	NHI	R8, X'F		
000F				
2422R 0698	OHR	R9, R8	LS BIT MIN SET	
2424R D380	LB	R8, TIME+3		
247FK				
2428R C480	NHI	R8, X'F		
000F				
2420R 9184	SLIS	R8, 4		
242ER 0698	OHR	R9, R8	MS BIT MIN SET	
2430R 4920	STH	R9, TIME1	SAVE MS BITS OF TIME	
2488R				
2434R 4890	LH	R9, TIME+6		
2482R				
2438R 9389	LBR	R8, R9		
243AR C480	NHI	R9, X'FO01		
0F00				
243ER 9194	SLIS	R9, 4		
2440R C480	NHI	R8, X'F		
000F				
2444R 9488	EXBR	R8, R8		
2446R 0698	OHR	R9, R8		
2448R 4870	LH	R7, LU	GET LU	
2484R				
244CR 4880	LH	R8, DATA	GET DATA	
2486R				
2450R 4800	LH	WORK, TIME1	GET TIME1	
2488R				
2454R 6570	ABL	R7, INFO		
0000F				
2458R 6580	ABL	R8, INFO		
2456R				
245CR 6560	ABL	WORK, INFO		
2454R				
2460R 6570	ABL	R9, INFO	ADD SEC00	
245ER				
2464R 2411	LIS	R1, 1		
* SET SENSOR FLAG				
2466R D213	STB	R1, 2(R8)		
0002				
242AR D100	LM	R0, REGSAV		
15FCR				
245ER 6503	LE	R0, 4(R8)		

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 27

0004			
2472R 6003	STE	RO, S(R3)	
0008			
2476R 0300	BFCR	0, R13	
2478R 0008	ROTOME	DC	S, TIME
2470R			
2470R	TIME	DS	8
2484R	LU	DS	2
2486R	DATA	DS	2
2488R	TIME1	DS	2
248AR	INDEX	EOU	*
248AR 2701		SIS	WORK, 1 ID-1
248CR 0800		LHI	WORK, CNVTAB(WORK)
2496R			
2490R 0300	LB	WORK, 0(WORK)	FETCH INDEX
0000			
2494R 030A	BFCR	0, R10	
2496R	CNVTAB	EOU	*
2496R 1516	DC	X'1516'	
2498R 1719	DC	X'1719'	
249AR 1A1B	DC	X'1A1B'	
249CR 101E	DC	X'101E'	
24PER 1FFF	DC	X'1FFF'	
24A0R 2526	DC	X'2526'	
24A2R 2729	DC	X'2729'	
24A4R 2A2B	DC	X'2A2B'	
24A6R 202E	DC	X'202E'	
24A8R 2FFF	DC	X'2FFF'	
24AAR 3536	DC	X'3536'	
24ACR 3739	DC	X'3739'	
24AER 3A3B	DC	X'3A3B'	
24BOR 303E	DC	X'303E'	
24B2R 3FFF	DC	X'3FFF'	
24B4R 0506	DC	X'506'	
24B6R 0709	DC	X'709'	
24B8R 0A0B	DC	X'A0B'	
24BAR 000E	DC	X'00E'	
24BCR 0FFF	DC	X'FFF'	
24BER 1112	DC	X'1112'	
24COR 1321	DC	X'1321'	
24C2R 2223	DC	X'2223'	
24C4R 3132	DC	X'3132'	
24C6R 33FF	DC	X'33FF'	
24C8R 1418	DC	X'1418'	
24CAR 1C24	DC	X'1C24'	
24CCR 2820	DC	X'2820'	
24CER 3438	DC	X'3438'	
24D0R 30FF	DC	X'30FF'	
24D2R 0102	DC	X'102'	
24D4R 0304	DC	X'304'	
24D6R 0800	DC	X'800'	
24D8R 1020	DC	X'1020'	
24DAR 30FF	DC	X'30FF'	
24DCR 0000	DC	0	
24DER 0007	ENSCEN	DC	7, 12, C END SCENARIO
0000			

TACTICAL SITUATION SIMULATION PROGRAM

PAGE 28

454E
4420
5343
454E
4152
494F
24EER E120 ENDSON SVC 2, EN5CEN
240ER
24F2R E001 E00 *
24F2R D100 LM RO, FORSAV
161CR
24F6R EXTRN . V
24F6R 41F0 0000F BAL 15, . V
24FAR DELTIM DS 2
24FCR SCETIM DS 2
24FER W DS 4
2502R X DS 4
2506R Y DS 4
250AR INITSX DS 4
250ER INITSY DS 4
2512R CURRX DS 4
2516R CURRY DS 4
251AR DELTM DS 4
251ER SCETM DS 4
2522R ENDX DS 4
2526R ENDY DS 4
252AR CURRD DS 4
252ER A DS 4
2532R B DS 4
2536R C DS 4
253AR D DS 4
253ER SENSX DS 4
2542R SENSY DS 4
2546R DETRAD DS 4
2544R SENODD DS 4
254ER ACTPRB DS 4
2552R CURRM DS 4
2556R 4278 002 DC X'4278', X'0000'
0000
255AR END

© U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1981 - 703-073/FM-C-48-81

DATE:
TIME